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Everyday Sentences in Spoken English

Is Phonetic Transcription with Intonation Marks
(For the use of Foreign Students)

BY

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Preface.

WHEN the foreign student of English first comes to England he realizes, as perhaps he has never realized before, the difference between possessing a theoretical knowledge of the language and possessing the capacity for using the language in everyday speech. Hitherto he may have looked upon his work either as an interesting linguistic study or as a tedious but necessary preliminary to the passing of some dreaded examination. He is perhaps able to decipher an English text with tolerable accuracy; he is more or less able to translate into classical English the conventional sentences which form the "exercises" contained in his "English Course"; the range of his vocabulary and the extent of his knowledge of classical grammar are such as have enabled him to gain sufficient marks to pass some examination. He may even have paid some attention to the "conversational" side, and have satisfied his teacher as to his capacities for giving oral answers to the set questions contained in his text-book.

But on his arrival in England he finds that his relation towards the language has necessarily changed. English is no longer either an abhorred school-subject nor a fascinating literary hobby; it has now become the medium of communication between himself and the people by whom he is surrounded. His personal comfort depends on his being able to understand and to speak the English of daily converse. Unless he can express his wants, his wants will not be attended to. If he is not able to communicate readily and intelligibly with the policeman, the shopkeeper, the landlady, and his English acquaintances, he will find himself involved in misunderstandings and at cross purposes with the people who constitute his environment.

He will find that his pronunciation differs so much from that of native speakers that there may be mutual unintelligibility. The English sentences that he constructs so ingeniously and laboriously may result in stares of wonderment; the English sentences that he hears result in bewilderment; and often he concludes that the English do not know how to use their own language.

If he is well advised, and if he is fortunate enough to get into touch with the right teachers, his phonetic defects may soon be remedied, and he will learn how to recognize and how to make the sounds and the tones of which the spoken language is composed. He will soon learn that his own native phonetic system is of no more use in England than his own native monetary system; in both cases he must use the currency of the country.

Sooner or later another fact will also become impressed on his mind; namely, that he must use the same sort of English sentences as those which are used in England. Before this truth has been fully revealed to him he may have imagined strange things. He will, of course, have recognized that English speech is not merely a word-for-word equivalent of his own speech. If French, he will realize that "I should will well to follow one course from English" is not the way to say "*Je voudrais bien suivre un cours d'anglais.*" He will already be aware that French proverbs cannot be rendered into English by applying the ordinary rules of translation. He will already have been put on his guard against those mysterious things called "idioms," and will have been told that they mean "expressions which can neither be explained nor translated." It is, after all, only the comic Frenchman of the English novel or play who says "How you carry you?" or "There is not of what."

But while fully recognizing the existence of "idioms" he

will still assume that the vast bulk of English sentences (including those used in everyday speech) are more or less literal equivalents of his own. For the last twenty years I have been correcting the compositions of foreign students of English, and noting (sometimes with amusement, sometimes with amazement) the results of this assumption.¹ The student forms sentences in his own language and translates them into English and, provided there are no serious mistakes in grammar or vocabulary, sees no reason why the resultant sentences should not be perfect.

I frequently use the following test in my classes. I say: "Imagine yourself in a given situation; imagine, for instance, that having made an appointment with somebody, you arrive ten minutes late. Now write down a few of the things which you might say in such circumstances." In the great majority of cases the students write sentences which no English-speaking person would ever use.² And yet, in many cases, there are no actual violations of English grammar. I then say: "You have *invented* these sentences. You have either translated them or have evolved them out of your inner consciousness. You have strung a lot of words together in the hope that the sentence will be intelligible. But you have not asked yourselves whether these are sentences which you have actually heard fall from the lips of native speakers."

Sooner or later the foreign student begins to realize that genuine English sentences cannot be evolved out of his inner consciousness, and that the process of translation from his mother-tongue rarely produces anything but pidgin-English

¹For some characteristic and authentic specimens of foreigners' English see "Essays in English of Ultima Thule." (Heffer, 1s.)

²Examples. Excuse me that I arrive too late. I regret that I have made you wait. Will you please forgive my latecoming. I think that you expect me since ten minutes.

(i.e. any dialect of English which is used exclusively by foreigners). He discovers, in short, that nine-tenths of English speech is "idiomatic." He concludes, and rightly, that he must adopt an entirely different plan; that he must observe exactly what English people do actually say; that he must make mental or written notes and then, on the first suitable occasion, use these identical expressions himself. From this moment onwards his speech begins to improve.

Some students experience a certain amount of difficulty in observing and retaining. They have not formed the observation habit. They may live in an English environment and hear English spoken around them at every moment, but until they have disciplined themselves to observe and to note exactly what they hear, they persist in inventing sentences by some strange synthetic process—and continue to talk "pidgin."

For various reasons it is not always advisable for the student at the outset to make his own collection or selection of models. In the first place he may have limited opportunities for observation. In the second place he cannot always be expected to select, from the thousands of expressions he may hear, the most useful or most characteristic models. He is unable to distinguish the English of normal conversation from slangy, trivial, vulgar, pedantic, or bookish English. He will gain little help from his English friends, for many of them feel it their duty to teach him "better" English than that represented by their own normal and educated speech,¹ while others delight in coaching him in

¹ This is the sort of advice which my foreign students report to me: "Don't say *don't*; say *do not*; *don't* is a vulgar expression." "Never use a preposition to finish a sentence with." "You should say *whom* not *who* when it isn't subject; I don't know who you learn your English from."

those racy and familiar expressions which sound so offensive when used by those whose command of the language is not perfect.

Again, given the most appropriate models, the foreign student is rarely able to transcribe faithfully in phonetic characters what he *does* hear, and without an exact phonetic (and even tonetic) transcription, the student will rarely be able to reproduce with any success what he has observed.

But authentic models the student *must* have; they form part of his elementary equipment. This book is intended to supply him with a characteristic selection of those sentences which are likely to be of the greatest use to him in the first stages of his study of Spoken English. He may safely use as many of these sentences as he is able to memorize, for, to the best of my knowledge and belief they are representative of the ordinary everyday speech of educated persons in England. I make no claim that this is the classical English of the grammar-books, that it is the "best" English, or even "correct" English. I merely state that it is the sort of English which I actually hear used in ordinary conversation by those whose speech is generally considered beyond criticism.

The pronunciation is in general conformity with that given in Professor Jones' *English Pronouncing Dictionary*.

The phonetic transcription is that of the International Phonetic Association.

The "tonetic" symbols are those I have explained and used in my *English Intonation* and *A Grammar of Spoken English*. I am aware that each sentence may be intoned in a number of different ways according to the exact shade of meaning that the speaker wishes to convey, but I have selected in each case that intonation which I think to be the most appropriate and characteristic.

Contents.

	PAGE
PREFACE	v
PHONETIC SYMBOLS	xiii

PART I.

EASY LACONIC EXPRESSIONS	1
----------------------------------	---

PART II.

TYPICAL EVERYDAY SENTENCES	7
------------------------------------	---

PART III.

METHODS OF EXPRESSION	23
-------------------------------	----

PART IV.

TABLES BY WHICH THE STUDENT MAY COMPOSE MANY THOUSANDS OF SIMPLE AND CURRENT ENGLISH SENTENCES	51
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Phonetic Symbols.

The phonetic transcription used is that of the International Phonetic Association, in its simplified or "broad" form.

Key words are not required for: p, b, t, d, k, m, n, l, r, f, v, s, z, h, w. The remaining phones are:

Consonants.

g	give.	ʒ	measure.
ŋ	long.	j	yes.
θ	thin.	tʃ	chin.
ð	then.	dʒ	jam.
ʃ	ship.		

Vowels.

i:	see.	ʌ	put.
ɪ	it.	u:	too.
e	get.	ʌ	up.
æ	cat.	ɔ:	bird.
ɑ:	father.	ə	china, cathedral
ɒ	hot.		
ɔ:	saw.		

Diphthongs.

ei	day.	ɪə	here.
ou	go.	ɛə	there.
ai	fly.	ɔə	four.
au	how.	uə	tour.
ɔɪ	boy.		

[:] The length mark.

For the value of the intonation marks see *English Intonation* (same Author and Publishers).

Part I.

EASY LACONIC EXPRESSIONS.

FROM the point of view of the beginner, the easiest foreign expressions are those composed of not more than three or four words. The following collection has been selected from those which most frequently occur in everyday speech. With these the student should hardly ever be at a loss for an appropriate response in a conversation, provided that he understands the general drift of what is being said to him.

ANSWERS, AND RESPONSES EXPRESSING ASSENT, DISSENT, DOUBT, ETC.

ʏjes, ʃjes, ˘jes.

ʏnou, ʃnou, ˘nou.

ʏou, ʃou.

˘ou ʏjes.

˘ou ʏnou.

ʏm, ʃm, ˘m.

ʏkɔ:s or əf ʏkɔ:s.

ʏkɔ:s not or əf ʏkɔ:s not.

bai ʏɔ:l minz.

bai ʏnou minz.

dʒast ʏsou, ˘dʒast ʏsou.

kwait ʏsou.

ig ʏzækli.

ðæt s ʏtru:.

ðæt s kwait ʏtru:

præps \sou.
 præps \not.
 ai dæ \sei, ai dæ /sei.
 veri \laikli, veri /laikli,
 \sæ:tnli, /sæ:tnli.
 veri \wel, —yeri \wel.
 —ol \rait.
 —rait \hou! (*rather familiar*).
 —ðæt s \rait.
 —ðæt s \it.
 —ai /θɪŋk sou, ai \θɪŋk sou.
 —ai dount /θɪŋk sou, —ai dount \θɪŋk sou.
 —æz ju' /laɪk, —æz ju' \laɪk.
 —ɪf ju' /laɪk, —ɪf ju' \laɪk, —ɪf ju' \laɪk,
 \ou ai \sɪ.
 \jes ai \sɪ.
 —not \jet, —not \jet.
 —not ævɔ:l.
 —not in ðə \lɪst.

COMMENTS, SHORT STATEMENTS, ANSWERS OTHER THAN MERE
 EXPRESSIONS OF ASSENT, DISSENT AND DOUBT.

\is wæn.	—not \is wæn.	\ha:dli.
\ðæt wæn.	—not \ðæt wæn.	\skeəsli.
\is wei.	—not \is wei.	\hɪə it iz.
\ðæt wel.	—not \ðæt wel.	\ðɛə it iz.
laɪk \is.	—not laɪk \is.	—veri \nɪs.
laɪk \ðæt.	—not laɪk \ðæt.	—not \bæd.
\ɪz.	—not \ɪz.	—ðæt l \du:.
\θɔ:z.	—not \θɔ:z.	—ðæt wəʊnt \du:.
\main.	—not \main.	—ðæt s \bɛtə.
\jɔ:z.	—not \jɔ:z.	—ðæt s əˈnɪf.

EASY LACONIC EXPRESSIONS

3*

Wan.	nat wan.	on de deff.
Wai.	nat wai.	on de wait.
Wia.	not Wia.	stait on.
Wes.	not Wes.	am verli yelizd.
Wau.	not Wau.	am wari yglad.
at WYANs.	not at WYANs.	neve maird.
Weriðig.	not Weriðig.	it daznt mata.
Weriðodi.	not Weriðodi.	its nou ygud.
Weriwan.	not Weriwan.	its nou vjurs.
Weriwea.	not Weriwea.	its nou strabl.
Waiðig.		ai dount wpu.
Woubedi.		ai dount ando-stand.
Wouwvan.		Wai dount kea.
Wouwea.		Wai dount maird.
Wewa.		am vjurst tur it.
Wiel.		dat s oil.
Wolmoust.		

SPECIAL QUESTIONS.

(Questions containing an interrogative word.)

Wot? Wot?	Wau wlog?
Wur?	Wot wfx?
Witf wan?	Witf wvel?
Wuz?	Wuz wfx?
Wwe?	at Wot wtaim?
Wven?	on Wot wdej?
Wai?	in Wot wmaab?
Wau?	in Wot wje?
Wau wmatf?	Wwea wbafts.
Wau waeni?	Wot s de wtaim?
Wau war?	Wot did ju sei?

EVERYDAY SENTENCES

GENERAL QUESTIONS.

(Questions requiring merely YES or NO as answers.)

ʃjeq?	ʃeniʃiq?
ʃnou?	ʃðis wan?
—pɪl ʃraɪʃ?	ʃðæt wan?
ʃwedi?	ʃðis wɛɪ?
ʃtaim?	Etc., etc. See p. 2.
—gowɪŋ ʃaut?	

COMMANDS.

ʌuk. —dɒnt ʌrk, —dɒnt ʌuk.
 —ʌuk ʌhɪə.
 ʌlɪŋ.
 —lɪn tə ʌmɪ.
 ʌweɪt. —dɒnt ʌweɪt, —dɒnt ʌweɪt.
 ʌstɒp. —dɒnt ʌstɒp, —dɒnt ʌstɒp.
 ʌmaɪnd! ʌmaɪnd!
 —teɪk ʌkeɪ! —teɪk ʌkeɪ!
 —kəm ʃɪn, —kəm ʃɪn!
 —gou ʃɪn, —gou ʌɪnt
 —kəm ə ʌɪŋ.
 ə ʌgeɪn, —ə ʌgeɪn.
 —wans ə ʌgeɪn, —wans ə ʌgeɪn.
 ə ʌnəðə, —ə ʌnəðə.
 ʌnəmoʊ, —ə ʌnəmoʊ.
 ʌnau.
 —bi ʌkwajət.
 —meɪk ʌkeɪst.
 —ʌuk ʌfɒp.
 —fɒləʊ ʌnɪ, —fɒləʊ ʌwɪ.

—sit ʌdaun, —sit ʌdaʌp.
 —get ʌp, —get ʌp.
 —geu ʌon.
 ʌdount.

EXCLAMATIONS.

ʌoul	—nou ʌia!
—ou ʌia!	ʌnonsens!
—ou ʌdia!	—ou ʌnonsens!
—die ʌmi!	—hau ʌma!
ʌgudniʃ!	—hau ʌstreindʒ!
ʌgreiʃ!	—wot ə ʌpit!
—gudniʃ ʌgreiʃ!	ʌwpt!
—ou ʌjɛt!	—wel, wel, ʌwel!
—gud ʌloud!	—bles maɪ ʌpull!
—ou ʌbɔɔ!	—hʌʌlou!
—wel ə ʌveɪ!	
ʌfensil	

GREETINGS, POLITE EXPRESSIONS, ETC.

—hʌʌlou!
 —han ʌa: ju?
 (when meeting) gud ʌmornɪŋ, —gud ʌmornɪŋ.
 " " gud ʌftəʌnu:n, —gud ʌftəʌnu:n.
 " " gud ʌvɪnɪŋ, —gud ʌvɪnɪŋ.
 (when parting) —gud ʌmornɪŋ.
 " " —gud ʌftəʌnu:n.
 " " —gud ʌvɪnɪŋ.
 —gud ʌnɪt.
 —gud ʌbai.
 —si: ju: tə-morou.

EVERYDAY SENTENCES

/θæŋk ju', θæŋk ju', θæŋk ju',

—ou θæŋk ju'.

—θæŋk ju' veri mætʃ.

θæŋks.

—ou θæŋks.

θæŋks ʻson /mætʃ.

—mætʃ əvblaɪdʒd.

It s —veri ʻkaind əv ju'.

/sɔ:ri.

—ai m /sɔ:ri.

ik —əksju:z —mi.

əv lau mli.

wið ʃpiez.

—han dɜ: ju' vɔ:.

Part II.

TYPICAL EVERYDAY SENTENCES.

THE first few weeks of one's residence in a foreign country may be termed "the period of dumbness." It is marked by an inability to say anything beyond easy laconic expressions and halting "pidgin" sentences composed laboriously on the spur of the moment. It is the period of helplessness and embarrassment. One feels indeed as helpless as a young child and far more embarrassed, for the young child is not expected to make any conversational efforts, and his wants are generally anticipated and provided for. From the linguistic point of view too, it is a dangerous period, for during his first few weeks abroad the student lays the foundation of his future speech habits. Compelled to express himself as best he can, he creates a jargon of his own by means of which he may just succeed in making himself understood. Having found the line of least resistance he proceeds to form the "jargon" or "pidgin" habit.

This point is important enough to warrant a concrete example. A few days after his arrival, the foreign student finds it necessary to fix up an appointment with somebody, and so he racks his memory to find a few words which seem to him appropriate to the occasion; he strings these together and says: "To-day in the evening you are occupied yes?"¹ He succeeds in making himself understood, and makes a mental note of the fact that his sentence was intelligible.

¹ This will probably be pronounced as: "Toddah ... in ... zee...
evvening ... you arre a cupid, yaw?"

A few days later he finds himself in a similar situation, and has recourse to the same sentence. On this occasion he produces it with less effort; and after three or more repetitions he has perfectly memorized this atrocious specimen of pidgin-English.

Now the right procedure would have been to memorize in advance a real English equivalent. (E.g. Do you happen to be free this evening?) "What?" exclaims the reader, "Memorize twenty million sentences in order to provide for twenty million contingencies?" Needless to say, I do not advocate any such impossible procedure; in its place I recommend the following rational and particularly simple scheme.

In the course of our daily life we are confronted with situations requiring speech. Some of these situations are of frequent occurrence; we expect them and can foresee them. We know that in the ordinary course of events we shall find ourselves in a shop with a view to buying something, or we shall require to ask our way, or we shall have to make enquiries at the railway-station, or at the hotel. In our common experience we find ourselves obliged to make haste, or we arrive somewhere rather later than the hour fixed, or we mislay something. A friend comes in from a walk or from the theatre, or we think of going to bed, or of getting up. All these are occasions requiring the exercise of our linguistic powers. If we are strangers in a strange land it is not difficult to draw up a list of the situations which are likely to arise—their number is not very great—and we can prepare ourselves to meet them, by memorizing a few of the set expressions used on such occasions. The object of this part of the present book is to furnish the student with selections of expressions appropriate to some of the most frequently recurring occasions for speech.

² See page 20.

ENQUIRING ABOUT APARTMENTS.

ai —sɪ ju' hæv sɒm ʁumz tə let.
 —hæv ju' eni /ʁumz tə let?
 —kəd ai /sɪ: ðəm?
 ai —wɒnt ə ʁum. ai —wɒnt tu: ʁumz.
 ʁjes, .—dʒa:st bed ən ʁbrekfəst.
 ai ʃl —əʊnli bi steɪɪŋ əbaʊt ə /wɜ:k.
 —hæv ju' ə /flu:dʒə rum?
 ai —wɒnt ə dabl ʁbedɪd rum.
 ai —wɒnt ə rum wɪð tu: aɪŋɡl ʁbedz.
 ʁjes, ɪt s fə ʁmɪɪ.
 ʁnou, ðər ə ʁtu: əv æs.
 —wɒt s ðe praɪs bə ðə ʁwɜ:k?
 ðæt s —raʊð mɔ: ðən ai wəz θɪŋkɪŋ əv ʁgɪvɪŋ.
 præps ju' hæv ə les ɪk'spensɪv rum.
 —wɒz z ðə ʁba:θrum?
 dæz —ðɪs ɪŋklʊd ðə ju:z əv ðə /sɪtɪŋ rum?
 dæz —ðɪs ɪŋklʊd ə'tendəns?
 —ðə ju' prəvaɪd /mɪd:z?
 ʁðɪs ɪ sju:t mi əɪ'treɪt.
 ai ʃl wɒnt ðə rum tə ʁdeɪ.
 ai —spəʊz ai kæn kʌm ɪn æt /wʌns, /kwaɪnt aɪ?

BUYING SOMETHING.

ai —wɒnt sɒm ʁ(name of article).
 ai —wɒnt ə ʁ(name of article).
 —hæv ju' eni /ʃ(name of article).
 də —ju: sel /ʃ(name of article).
 wɪl —ju: ʃəʊ mi sɒm /ʃ(name of article).
 ai —wɒnt sʌmθɪŋ laɪk ʁðɪs.

wou — ðæt iznt kwait wot ai wout.
 ai m wou bet it — iznt wot ai wout.
 ken — ju' sou mi' samθig /dɪfrənt?
 — hau matʃ iz ðæt?
 — wot s ðe prais əv ðæt wan?
 həv ju' — eniθig ə litl /tʃɪpə?
 iz — ðæt ðe seim /praɪs?
 wou, — mæ: laɪk ðis.
 — laɪk ðis, bet wɜ:dʒə.
 — laɪk ðe wan ju' sould mi' dʒast wau, bet — roðə wɜ:mblə.
 /hau matʃ did ju' sei ðis wɜ:z?
 ai l — teɪk ðis.
 — ai θɪŋk ðis wan l sjurt mi' /best.
 wou, ai wount teɪk /ðæt wan.
 — hau matʃ iz ðæt ɔ:lta-geðə plɪz?
 wot s ɔ:l /θæŋk ju'.

THE FOREIGN STUDENT ASKS FOR LINGUISTIC INFORMATION.

— wot dɜ:z ðæt wɜ:d mɪn?
 — wot s ðe wɪnɪŋ əv ðæt wɜ:d?
 — wot dɜ:z [*the unknown word*] mɪn?
 — iz it ə wɜ:d ɪn kɒmən /ju:z?
 — ɔ:z iz it wan əv ðəuz wɜ:dz ju' ounli ju:z wen jɔ: wraɪtɪŋ?
 — hau ðə ju' prə'nauns ɪt?
 — sei ɪt ə'gen, /wɪl ju?
 — sei ɪt ə'gen tu: ə θri: wɛɪmz, /wɪl ju?
 ai — kʌmt kwait kɜ:tʃ ðə prən'ansi'veɪʃn.
 — kæn ju' raɪt ɪt ɪn fə'netɪk /kærɪktəz fɔ: mi:
 — wɜ:z ðə wɛ'stɪs? /ju: nou wot ai /mɪn;
 ɔn — wot sɪləbl dɜ:z ði wɛksənt fɔɪl?

—iz ðis rait? ðisn: [.....]
 —hau dɔ ju ʁɛpəl it?
 —iz ðis iksprɛʃn ɔʃn ju:zɔ?
 —iz it ju:zɔd in æktʃʊl ʃspɪtʃ?
 —ɔʃr iz it ɔʊnli ə ʁbʊkɪʃ iksprɛʃn?
 —hau dɔ ju iksprɛs ʋɔis in ɪŋɡlɪʃ: [.....]
 —iz ðis iksprɛʃn ɔʃlraɪt? [.....]
 —ɔʃr iz it tu: ʁslæŋi?
 —iz ðər eni ʃʌðə wei əv seɪŋg it?
 dɔ —ju: riəli ju:z ðæt iksprɛʃn ʃəself wen ʃə spɪkɪŋ?
 ai —dʌʊnt wɒnt tə nəʊ wɒt pi:pl ʋɔ:nt tə sei;
 ai —miəli wɒnt tə nəʊ wɒt pi:pl ʋɔ: seɪ.
 —plɪz dʌʊnt tɪtʃ mi: tə sei eniθɪŋ ju: dʌʊnt sei ʃəself.

STARTING A CONVERSATION WITH A BUSY MAN.

ə —ju: veri ʃbɪzi?
 ə —ju: dɪsɪŋ/ɡeɪdʒd fɔə ə mʌmənt?
 ɪkʌskju:z mi:, bət —kæn ai ʃspɪk tə ju: fɔə ə mʌmənt?
 ai ʋnəʊ ʃə veri ʃbɪzi, bət....
 ai —wɒnt tə ʁspɪk tu: ju:.
 ai ʃd —laɪk tə ʁspɪk tu: ju:.
 —kæn ju: ʃspeə mi: ə ʃju: mɪnɪts?
 —kæn ai ʃtɔ:k tu: ju: fɔə ə ʃju: mɪnɪts?
 ai ʋʃənt kɪp ju: ʃlɔŋ.
 ai ʋprəʊmɪs nɒt tə kɪp ju: ʃlɔŋ.
 ðə z —səmθɪŋ ai wɒnt tu: ʋɔ:sk ju:.
 ðə z —səmθɪŋ ai ʃd laɪk tə ʁspɪk tu: ju: əbʌʊt.
 ðə z ə —rɒðər ɪmˈpɔ:tnt mətər ai wɒnt tə ʋtɔ:k tu: ju: əbʌʊt.
 ðə z ə —lɪtl mətər ai ʃd laɪk tə hæʋ ʃə ɔdʋəz əbʌʊt.
 ɪf ʃə ʋeri bɪzi nəʊ, ai kən tel ju: ənʌðə ʋtaɪm.

ASKING THE WAY.

iz —dis rait fə ðə /steɪn?
 iz —dis ðə rait wei tə ðə /ʃaɪ stri:t?
 kən —ju: də'rekt mi: tə ðə /pəʊst ofis?
 —wɪtʃ iz ðə nɪərist wei tə ðə /si:
 —iz ðə steɪn /frɔ: frəm hɪə?
 —hau lɒŋ wɪl ɪt teɪk mi: tə get tə ðə taʊn /hɔ:l?
 —wɪtʃ iz ðə best wei tə /get ðə?
 ðə —ðɪz trænz rʌn tə ðə sentə əv ðə /taʊn?
 ai —wɒnt tə get tə /wʌkɪt stri:t.
 kən —ju: tel mi wɛə ðə mju: /ziəm iz?
 —iz ðər ə /pəʊst ofis enɪwɛə nɪə hɪə?

AT THE STATION.

—θə:d sɪŋgl /bɜ: mɪŋəm.
 —wɪtʃ /plætfɔ:m?
 iz —dis ðə rait plætfɔ:m fə ðə /næntfɪstə treɪn?
 ai —wɒnt ə /pɔ:tə.
 ai v —gɒt səm /læɪdʒ hɪə, —ɪn ə /væksi.
 ai —wɒnt ðɪs /læɪdʒ leɪbl, fə /dʌvə.
 —wɛə z ðə /kləʊkrʊm?
 —du: ai hæv tə /tʃeɪndʒ enɪwɛə?
 iz —dis ə /θru: treɪn?
 —iz ðər ə θru: /kæɪdʒ?
 —wɒt taɪm z ðə nekst treɪn fə /lestə?
 ai —wɒnt tə get tə /wɒtɪŋəm.
 ai ɪl —wɒnt ə /væksi.
 iz —dis sɪt ɪn /geɪdʒd?
 iz ðər —eni /rʊm ɪn ðɪs kɒmpartmənt?
 —hau lɒŋ du: ai hæv tə /weɪt?
 —iz ðər enɪ /ʌðə wei əv getɪŋ ðə?

A FRIEND HAS JUST RETURNED FROM THE THEATRE.

/wel, __did ju' in/dʒɔɪ jəsɛlf?
 did ju' —hæv ə gud /taɪm?
 /həv ju' —hæd ə gud /taɪm?
 __did ju' /laɪk ɪt?
 __did ju' in/dʒɔɪ ɪt?
 wə ðə —meni /pi:pl ðə?
 —hau did ju' /laɪk ðə pɔ:fɔ:məns?
 wəz ɪt /gʊd?
 wə ði /æktəz gud?
 wəz ɪt wel /pleɪd?
 —wəz ɪt ə /naɪs pi:s?
 wəz ðə /ɪnʒɜ:zɪk gud?
 ðə ju' /ɔ:fən ɡəʊ tə ðə θiətə?
 —wɒt sɔ:t əv pi:s wəz ɪt?
 —wɒt sɔ:t əv pleɪz ðə ju' laɪk ɔ:bɛst?
 əv ju' —evə bi:n tə /kiŋz θiətə?
 əv ju' —evə slɪn bɛməd /fɔ: æktɪd?
 did ju' —hæv eni trəbl ɪn ɡetɪŋ /ɪn?
 /həd ju' —teɪkən ʃɔ: tɪkɪts ɪn əd/vaʊns?

A FRIEND HAS JUST RETURNED FROM A WALK.

/wel, —hau did ju' ɪndʒɔɪ ʃɔ: wɜ:k?
 /wel, /həv ju' —hæd ə naɪs wɜ:k?
 ðə ju' —fɪl /betər æftər ɪt?
 —wɛə did ju' ɜ:ɡəʊ?
 —hau fɔ: did ju' ɜ:ɡəʊ?
 ðə ju' fɪl /staɪəd æftə ʃɔ: wɜ:k?
 ju' mɑ:st bi: fɪlɪŋ ru:ðə /staɪəd.

did ju' —wɔ:k ɔ:l ðə ʃweɪ?
 did ju' —gou ə'loun?
 did ju' —gou ɔ:l bə ʃa'self?
 did —enibədi gou ʃwið ju'?
 hæv ju' —evə bi'n ðəə bi'fɔː?
 iz —ðis ðə fɔːst taim ju' v (evə) ʃbi'n ðəə?
 did ju' —aɪ: eniθɪŋ ʃɪntrɪstɪŋ?
 ət —wɔt taim did ju' vget ðəə?
 —də ju' ʃlaɪk wɔ:kɪŋ?
 —ɪt mʌst əv bi'n rə:ðə ʃwɔ:m. (....ʃkould.ʃaɪərɪŋ.)

MEALS.

ʃwel, —wɔt əbaʊt hævɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ tu' ɹɪt?
 ʋai m fɪdɪŋ ʋhʌŋgri.
 aɪ hæd brekfəst rɔːðə ʋɔ:li ðəs mɔːnɪŋ.
 —də ju' ʃdʒenrəli hæv lʌntʃ əbaʊt ðis taim?
 —weə ʃl wi gou fə ʋlʌntʃ?
 ʋai dɔʊnt ʃnou; —weə ju' ʃlaɪk; ʋai dɔʊnt maɪnd.
 ət —wɔt taim də ju' dʒenrəli hæv ʋbrefkəst?
 (....ʋlʌntʃ?ʋtiː?ʋdɪnə?ʋsəpə?)
 —ʃl aɪ ɔːdə ʃtiː?
 —ɪznt ɪt ni:li taim fə ʃdɪnə?
 ət —wɔt taim də wi' hæv ʋdɪnə?
 wel, —let s hæv dɪnə rɔːðə ʋɔ:li, ən —get ɪt ʋɔʊvə.
 • ðæt ɪ gɪv əs plenti əv taim tə ʋgou sʌmwɛə ʋɹɪftawədz.
 ʃwɔt? ʃdɪnə? wi' v ɔʊnli dʒʌst hæd ʋtiː!
 wel, —let s dʒʌst hæv ə laɪt ʋmɪl sʌmwɛə ʋnau.
 —dɔʊnt ju' θɪŋk ɪt əd bi' betə tə ʃweɪt ə bɪt, —ænd hæv ə
 gud səbstʌnʃl mɪl ə lɪtl ʃleɪtə?

GETTING UP.

—donnt ju' θɪŋk ɪt s niəli taɪm tə get ʌp?
 aɪ ʃəd get ʌp ɪf ʔaɪ wə ju'; ɪt s getɪŋ ʌleɪt.
 —wen ə ju' ɡəʊɪŋ tə get ʌp?
 de ju' —nou ðə ʔtaɪm?
 ʔaɪ v bi'n ap fə ðə laʊst tu: ʔaʊəz.
 ʔwel; —wɒt əbaʊt getɪŋ ʌp?
 —aɪ ʊeɪ; ʌdu: get ʔap.
 ju' knəʊ wɒt ə lɒt əv θɪŋz wi' v ɡɒt tə ʔdu: ðəs mɔːnɪŋ.
 —oɪl ʔraɪt; aɪ m ʌdʒəst ɡəʊɪŋ tə get ʔap.
 aɪ ʃɑːnt bi lɒŋ ʔnaʊ.
 aɪ l bi —daʊn ɪn ə ʔmɔʊmənt.
 aɪ v —əʊnli ɡɒt tə get maɪ ʔbʊrts ɒn.
 —wɒt s ðə ʔtaɪm ðen?
 —ɪz ɪt əz —leɪt əz oɪl ʔðæt?
 aɪ hæd —nou aɪvɔː ðə ɪt wəz sɒʊ leɪt.
 —aɪ v əʊnli dʒəst wɒk ʌp.
 —wɒt taɪm z ʔbrekfəst?
 aɪ ʃɑːnt bi' redi fə haʊf ən ʔaʊə ʔjet.

GOING TO BED.

aɪ θɪŋk ɪt s taɪm tə ɡəʊ tə ʌbed.
 ɪt s getɪŋ ʌleɪt; —dʒəst lʊk ət ðə ʔtaɪm!
 ju' ɔːt tu əv bi'n ɪn bed ən ʔaʊə əɡəʊ.
 wel, —aɪ m ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʌbed; aɪ m ʊslɪpi.
 ʔaɪ daʊnt fi:l slɪpi ə ʌbɪt.
 ɪf aɪ wɛnt tə ʔbed, aɪ m ʔʃɔːr aɪ ʃʊdn't get tə ʔslɪp.
 ə —ju: fi:lɪŋ ʔtʌd? wʊd ju' —laɪk tə ɡəʊ tə ʔbed?
 aɪ —kʊdn't get tə ʊslɪp laʊst naɪt.

ai waz ə'weik til —tu: əklək in ðə v'mɔ:niŋ.
 at —wɒt taɪm dɜ ju' dʒenrəli weɪk ʌp?
 —wen dɜ ju' wɒnt tə get ʌp?
 wud ju' —laɪk ənɪbədɪ tə ʃkɒl ju'?
 wel, —ɪf ju' l ɪk'skjuz mi', ai θɪŋk ai l bi getɪŋ tə ʌbed.
 ɪt s taɪm fə ʌju: tə gou ʌtu:.
 ju' ʌrɪəli ɔ:t tə gou tə bed əliə.
 ai m ʌfɔ: ju dɒʊnt get ənəf ʃrest.
 —ai ʌheɪt gouɪŋ tə bed ʃɛll.
 ai ʌnu: ai ʌɔ:t tə gou tə bed əli.
 wel, —ai m niəli ə'slɪp.
 ʌju: kən steɪ əp ɪf ju' wɒnt tu:, bət —ai m ɔ:f tə ʌbed,
 —gud ʌnait.
 —ai haup ju' l əslɪp wel.

SOMETHING LOST.

hæv —ju: sɪn mai ʃhæt enɪweə?
 —ai v lɔ:st mai ʌki.
 —ai kʌnt faɪnd mai ʌpɔ:s.
 —weə —kən ai əv ʌput ɪt?
 ai v —lʊkt fɔ:r ɪt ʌvriweə.
 ai —kʌnt faɪnd ɪt ʌniweə.
 nau —weə ɒn ə:θ kən ɪt ʌbi:
 —ɪt ɪz sɒu ənɔɪŋ tə mɪsleɪ θɪŋz!
 ɪt s —mʌʊst ʌstreɪndʒ, ʌrɪəli!
 —ɪt kʌnt bi ʃlɔ:st!
 ai ɒnli ʌsɔ: ɪt hɪə ðəs ʃmɔ:niŋ.
 ai ʌhæd ɪt ha:f ən ənɜ: əʃgɒn.
 ai mʌst əv ʌdrɒpt ɪt sʌmweə ɪn ðə ʌstri:t.
 ai səpɒnz ʌju' hævnt sɪn ɪt enɪweə, ʃhæv ju'?

sambedi z \teikn it, ai ikspekt.
 hæv ju' —lukt in ði aða \rum?
 ju' d beta gou ən hæv ə\ndə luk.
 præps ju' left it in jɔ:r ouvəkont \pokit.
 —wə did ju' hæv it \da:st?
 —did ju' huz it wail ju' wə \aut?
 wai \hior it iz!
 \hior it iz; \ai v \got it!
 wai bles mai soul, it mast əv bin hior æl ðə \maim!

THE FOREIGN STRANGER ASKS FOR ADVICE AND HELP.

iz ðər —nibodi hior u' spiiks \frentʃ?
 ai d \wəðə spiik \frentʃ.
 mai \ɪŋɡlɪʃ iz rʌðər eli\mentri —ət \preznt.
 ai —wɒnt sɜ:m infə\weɪʃn.
 ai —wanda weðə ju' d bi' gud ənaf tə \help mi'.
 ai m —rʌðər in ə \dɪfɪklti.
 ðə z ə —sɜ:tn mætər ai wɒnt tu' ikspleɪn.
 ənd ai —daʊnt kwait nou hau tu' ikspleɪn it.
 ai θɔ:t præps \ju: mait help mi.
 —f kɔ:s ai daʊnt wɒnt tə \trabl ju'.
 —mai neɪm z \name).
 —ai liv ət \address).
 ai v bin —təʊld ai ɔ:t tə si: ðə hed əv sɜ:m di\partmənt ɔ:r aðə,
 ənd ai —daʊnt nou wəz tə \gou.
 in fækt ai daʊnt nou wɒt di\partmənt it \iz.
 ənd ai daʊnt kwait nou wɒt ai v got tə \gou fɔ:.
 ai m ə —pɜ:fɪkt \streɪndʒə'hiz, ju',sɜ:.
 ai fəd bi' \sou matʃ əblaɪdʒd tu' ju' if ju' kəd gɪv mi' ə litl
 əd\vaɪs.

FIRST ATTEMPTS AT CONVERSATION IN ENGLISH.

ai m əˈfreɪd ai dɒnt ʌndəˈstænd juː.
 ai ˈdɒnt kwaɪt ʌndəˈstænd juː.
 ai dɒnt ʌndəˈstænd ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ veri wel.
 ai dɒnt ˈnəʊ veri mʌtʃ ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ.
 ai wɪʃ ai ˈɪdɪd.
 ai m nɒt ˈɪŋɡlɪʃ, juː sɪt.
 əz ə məɪtər əv fækt, ai m ˈɪfrɛntʃ.
 ai hævnt ˈbiːn ɪn ðɪs kʌntri veri ˈlɒŋ.
 ai ˈnəʊ ə ˈlɪtl ɪŋɡlɪʃ, bət ˈnɒt ˈmʌtʃ.
 ai kən ˈdʒʌst meɪk məsɛlf ʌndəˈstænd.
 ɪt s ˈsəʊ dɪfɪklt fɜːmɪ tu ʌndəˈstænd wɛn ˈpiːpl ˈspɪk tuː mɪ.
 ai ˈʌndəˈstænd fɛəl wel wɛn piːpl spɪk ˈɪsləʊnd.
 ˈʌməʊst piːpl spɪk tuː ˈkwɪkli.
 ðə prɒˈnɑːnsiːveɪʃn ɪz sɒ dɪfɪklt.
 ai kən ˈwaɪd fɛəli ɪzəli.
 ai ˈdɒnt faɪnd ɪt dɪfɪklt tə ˈwaɪd.
 ˈJes, —ai m tɪlkiŋ ˈlesnz.
 ˈai hæv ə lesn niːli evri ˈdeɪ.
 ai ˈdɒnt get ənʌf ˈpræktɪs.
 ai ˈdɒnt get ənʌf ˈpræktɪs ɪn æktʃʊl ˈspɪkiŋ.

WHEN LATE.

ai m əˈfreɪd ai m ˈleɪt.
 ai m rʌɪdə ˈleɪt ai m əˈfreɪd.
 ɒm —ai ˈleɪt?
 ai ˈθɒp ai m nɒt ˈleɪt.
 ai ˈkʊdnt ˈɡet hɪə bɪˈtʌɪ.
 ai ˈtraɪd tə get hɪə ɔːliə, bət ai ˈkʊdnt.
 ai ˈθɔːt ai ˈʃʊdnt bi eɪbl tə kʌm əˈtʌɪl.

TYPICAL EVERYDAY SENTENCES

19

it s 'laki ai m not leito ðn ai 'æm.
 ai 'didnt nou ðe 'taim.
 ðe 'klɔk wɜz slou.
 'mai 'wɔtʃ əd stɔpt.
 ai 'lɔst mai 'trein.
 ai hæd tɔ teik ðe 'nekst 'trein.
 'sambədi keim tɔ 'si: mi: ət ðe 'la:st 'mɔumənt.
 ai 'heist bi:ɪŋ 'fleit.
 ai 'hɔup ai hævnt kept ju: weitiŋ tu: 'lɔŋ.
 ai 'nevə laik ki:pɪŋ pi:pl /weitiŋ.
 'it s 'sɔu ɔnliŋ tɔ bi: 'fleit.
 ai m 'ɔrfəli 'sɔri.
 ai m 'veri sɔri in'ɒdɪd.

IN A HURRY.

ai mæst 'riəli 'gɔu nou.
 ai mæst bi: 'ɔɪf.
 it s taim fɔ: mi: tɔ 'gɔu.
 ai 'riəli kʌnt stei eni 'lɔŋgə.
 ai mæst 'riəli 'lɪv ju:.
 wi: riəli 'kʌnt weit eni 'lɔŋgə.
 wiə 'fleit əz it 'ɪz.
 it s ɔ'l'redi paʊst ðe taim wi: ɔ:t tu: əv /stæntɪd.
 wi: riəli ɔ:t tɔ stɔ:t ət 'lwa:ns.
 wi: 'mʌsnt bi: 'fleit.
 ai m in ə 'hʌri.
 wi: ɜ: in ə 'greɪt 'hʌri.
 'sɔri, bət ai 'kʌnt stɔp 'lɔnə.
 wi: d betə meɪk 'heɪst.
 ai 'wɪf ju: d hʌri 'hʌp.
 'wi: 'ʃæl bi: leɪt.

ju' 'nou wi' prɒmɪst tə bi' ðə baɪ 'leɪt.
 sʌmbədi z 'lweɪtɪŋ fɔ' mi.
 aɪ 'mʌsnt ki:p ɪn 'lweɪtɪŋ.
 ɪf aɪ 'daʊnt ɡəʊ 'naʊ, aɪ ʃəl lu:z 'maɪ 'treɪn.

ARRANGING FOR A WALK.

'wɒt ʃɪ wi du: tə'deɪ?
 wʊd ju' 'laɪk tə ɡəʊ 'aʊt?
 ʃɪ wi 'ɡəʊ fər ə 'wɜ:k?
 wʊd ju' 'laɪk tə ɡəʊ aʊt fər ə 'wɜ:k?
 aɪ d raɪðə steɪ ət 'həʊm ðəs 'mɔ:niŋ.
 wi' kəd ɡəʊ 'aʊt ðəs ʌftə'nu:n.
 'let s ɡəʊ fər ə wɜ:k ɪn ðə 'kʌntri.
 ju 'laɪk lɔŋ 'wɜ:kz, 'daʊnt ju'? (ɔv 'daʊnt ju'?)
 'wel, wi' l ɡəʊ fər ə 'neɪs lɔŋ 'wɜ:k.
 'wɛə ʃɪ wi' 'ɡəʊ?
 'wɛə ju' 'laɪk; 'baɪ daʊnt maɪnd.
 aɪ l 'let 'ju: dɪsaɪd wɛə tə ɡəʊ.
 'ju: nɒʊ ðə 'kʌntri beɪə ðən 'baɪ du'.
 hæv ju 'evə bi:n tə 'fleksfəd?
 raɪðə ə lɔŋ 'weɪ, 'fɪznt ɪt?
 ɪt 'ɪz raɪðə ə lɔŋ 'weɪ.
 ɪznt ðə sʌmwɛə 'niərə wɛə wi' kəd ɡəʊ?
 'jes, ðə z 'stʌntən, 'ðæt meɪks raɪðə ə neɪs wɜ:k.
 'ðæt ɪznt fə:; wi' kəd 'ɪzɪli ɡet bæk baɪ 'lsevən.
 'veri 'wel ðen; 'let s meɪk ɪt 'stʌntən.

FIXING UP AN APPOINTMENT. (I.)

ə 'ju: 'fri: ðəs mɔ:niŋ?
 də 'ju: hæpən tə bi' 'fri: ðəs ɪvniŋ?
 ʃəl 'ju: bi' fri: ðəs ʌftə'nu:n?

həv ju ʔɡət ɛmɪŋ tə duː təˈmɒrəʊ?
 ə ʔjuː veri ʔbɪzɪ?
 ət ʔwɒt taɪm kən aɪ ɹɪː juː?
 ət ʔwɒt taɪm wʊd juː laɪk mɪː tə kʌm ən ɹɪː juː?
 ʔmeɪ aɪ ɪkspekt juː ət ʔfoː?
 wʊd juː ʔrəʒə kʌm təˈmɒrəʊ?
 ʔʌp tə wɒt taɪm ʃəl juː biː ɹɪː?
 ʃəl ʔaɪ kʌl ən ʔjuː, ɔː wɪl ʔjuː kʌm fə ɹɪː?
 ə juː ʔfoː juː l biː ʔðə,
 ə juː ʔkwɑɪt ʔfoː juː kɪ ʔkʌm?
 ʔwʊdnt ɪt biː beta tə kʌm ə lɪtl ʔleɪtə?
 ʔdaʊnt juː ʔɪŋk ɪt əd biː beta tə kʌm ʔæɪə?
 ʃl aɪ ʔlet juː naʊ ʔleɪtə?
 ʔlʌk ɹɪː; aɪ l ʔtel juː ʔwɒt;
 ʔjuː drɒp mɪː ə kʌrd ðəs ʔɪvɪŋ
 ən ʔtel mɪː ɪɡ ʔæklɪ wɒt juː v meɪd ʌp ʔɔː maɪnd tə ɹduː.
 ʔsiː juː təˈmɒrəʊ ðen.

FIXING UP AN APPOINTMENT. (II.)

/nou, __ai m not /bizi.
 /jes, __ai m /firi.
 ai m __petifikli /firi.
 ai /l bi __firi: ðes aɪtə'wun.
 ai /l bi __kwait fri: ðes 'vi:vniŋ.
 ai __saɪnt bi bizi tə'wɒnrou.
 ai /l bi __hiə at haɪf paʊst 'seiks,
 ai /l bi __veri plizd tə 'si: ju'.
 ai l kɔ:l ən 'si: ju' if ju' 'slaɪk.
 ju' kɪ kam tə mai 'hauz.
 __traɪ tə kam 'welɪə, __if ju' /kæn.
 __ai hævnt enɪθiŋ petikjula tə /du:.
¹ or /fɒə ² or /sɒə.

ai l ʈuk aut fɔː ju ət əbaʊt ʌfɔː.
 it s,ə ʌpiti ai didnt nou ʃæliə.
 if jɔː ɪvriɪntɪd frəm ʃkɑːmɪŋ, wɪl ju ʈet mi ʃnou?
 ʌduː traɪ tɔː ʃkɑːm.
 ai ʃl biː ʌsou glæd if juː kɪp ʃkɑːm.
 ai m ʈɒt kwait ʃfɔːl weðər ai m ʌfriː.
 wel, ʈuk ʌhiə; ʈɑːm raʊnd əz sʊm əz juː ʌkæn.
 ʈet miː nou wen jɔː ʌfriː, ən ai l ʈɑːm ʌraʊnd.

CONCERNING THE WEATHER.

it s tɔːnd kwait ʌwɔːm əɡen, ʌhæznt it?
ʌkould, etc.
ʌtʃili, etc.
ʌfɔːgi, etc.
ʌwet, etc.
 it lʊks əz if wiː wə ɡoʊɪŋ tɔː hæv ə faɪn ʌdei.
ʌmɔːnɪŋʌftəːnaʊn.ʌiːvɪnɪŋ.
ʌnait.wɪk ʌend.
 (For faɪn, substitute wet, fɔːgi, kould, snəʊi, etc.)
 ʈwɒt ə ʈʌvli ʌdei!
ʌmɔːnɪŋ!ʌftəːnaʊn!ʌiːvɪnɪŋ!ʌnait!
 ʈwɒt ʈʌvli ʌweðəl
 ʈai m ʌsou glæd it s tɔːnd aut ʃfaɪn!
 ʈai m ʌsou sɔːri it s tɔːnd aut ʃwet.
 ʈhaʊ dɔː juː laɪk ʌðis weðə?
 ʈwɒt ə ʈʌvli ʌtʃeɪndʒ frəm ðə weðə wiː v biːn hævɪŋ leɪtli.
 ʈai ʌduː hoʊp it l kɪp ʃfaɪn.
 ʈiznt ðis ʌʈʌvli weðə?
 ʈiznt ðis ʌtʃeɪndʒ weðə?
 ai ʈhoʊp it wəʊnt ʌreɪn.
 ai ʈhoʊp it l kɪp ʌreɪn.

Part III.

METHODS OF EXPRESSION.

PROFESSOR H. C. WYLD, in his fascinating *History of Modern Colloquial English*, points out that if English people of the present day were transported back into the seventeenth century, most of them would find it extremely difficult to carry on the simplest kind of decent social intercourse. "We should not know how to greet or to take leave of those we met, how to ask a favour, pay a compliment or send a polite message. . . . We could not scold a footman, commend a child, express in appropriate terms admiration for a woman's beauty, or aversion to the opposite quality. We should hesitate every moment how to address the person we were talking to. . . . Our innocent impulses of pleasure, approval, dislike, anger, disgust, and so on, would be nipped in the bud for want of words to express them. . . . If we . . . insisted on speaking in our own way, we should be made to feel before long that we were outraging every convention and sense of decorum. . . . We should appear at once too familiar and too stiff and stilted; too prim and too outspoken. . . . In any case we should cut a very sorry figure."

Now if English people "cut a very sorry figure" by the misuse of their own tongue, the foreign student of English may well imagine how often he "cuts a sorry figure" when using a tongue which has little or no analogy to his own. The Englishman transported by Mr. Wells' time machine back into the seventeenth (or even the eighteenth) century would have to learn, not precisely a new language, but new manners of using his own. But the foreign student transported

to England has the double task before him; to learn a new language and, by the medium of that language, to learn new manners of expression and new methods of social intercourse.

The object of Part III. of this book is to furnish typical examples of such methods of expression as used to-day in England of the twentieth century by educated persons in their usual everyday speech.

HOW TO EXPRESS THANKS.

ʒæŋk juː. ʒæŋks. ʒæŋk juː.¹ —meni ʒæŋks.
 —ou ʒæŋk juː. ʒæŋk juː ʒsu /matʃ. ʒæŋks ʒsu /matʃ.
 —θæŋks veri ˈmatʃ. ʒæŋk juː —veri ˈmatʃ.
 ʒu θæŋks ˌɔːfəli. ʒæŋks —veri matʃ inˌvɪdɪd.
 aɪ m —veri matʃ əˌblaɪdʒd tuː juː. —matʃ əˌblaɪdʒd.
 aɪ m —riːli veri ˌɡreɪtʃəl tuː juː.
 ɪt s —veri ˌkaɪnd əv ju. ɪt s —riːli ˌɔːfəli ˌkaɪnd əv ju.
 —ɪt ˌɪz kaɪnd əv juː. —ɪt ˌɪz ɡʊd əv juː.
 ɪt s —məʊst ˌθɔːtʃəl əv juː.
 aɪ —daʊnt nou hau aɪ kən θæŋk juː ɪˈnaɪf.
 —juː ˌɔː kaɪnd.
 aɪ m —riːli veri matʃ inˌvɪtɪd tuː juː.
 aɪ —daʊnt nou wɒt aɪ ʃəd əv ˌdʌn wɪˈðaʊt ʃuː help.

WHAT TO SAY ON RECEIVING A GIFT, ETC.

ʒæŋk juː, etc.
 —ə juː —ʃuː juː kən /speə ɪt?
 —ɪz ðɪs —riːli fə /mɪk?
 ʒwel, —ðɪs ˌɪz ə seˈpraɪz.
 ɪt s ɪɡ —zækʃli wɒt aɪ ˌwʌntɪd.
 aɪ v biːn —wʌntɪŋ sʌmθɪŋ laɪk ðɪs fər ə ˌlɔŋ taɪm pɒst.
 ɪt s —dʒʌst ðə veri θɪŋ aɪ v biːn ˌwʌntɪŋ.

¹ [ʃkjuː] is a perfunctory manner of expressing thanks, more suitable for use in shops than for ordinary polite intercourse.

ju' ʔkudnt əv tʃouzn eniθiŋ mɔː ʔsjuːtəbl.
 ai ʃl ʔɔlwiːz θiŋk əv ʃjuː wen ai siː it.
 it s ʔriːli ʔlʌvli.
 it l ʔhiː moust ʔjuːsfl.
 ai ʔwiːʃ ʔai njuː hau tə tʃuz preznts laik ðæt!

WHAT TO SAY WHEN INTRODUCING PEOPLE TO EACH OTHER.

(You) ʔlet miː intrədʒʒs juː tə.....

.....mai frend mistə ʔ.....

.....mai frend misiz ʔ.....

.....mai frend mis ʔ.....

.....mistə ʔ.....

.....misiz ʔ.....

.....mis ʔ.....

.....mai ʔwaif.

.....mai ʔhazbend.

.....mai ʔsan, etc.

ʔlet miː intrədʒʒs [ʔ.....] tuː juː.

ə ʔlau miː tuː intrədʒʒs juː tə.....

ə ʔlau miː tuː intrədʒʒs [ʔ.....] tuː juː.

ðis is mistə ʔ.....

ʔmai frend mistə ʔ.....

WHAT TO SAY WHEN YOU MEET PEOPLE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

ʔhau d juː ʔduː.

ʔveri plizd tə ʔmit juː.

ai ʔ ʔɔfn ʔheəd əbaʊt juː.

ai ʔ ʔɔfn wɔntid tə ʔmit juː.

ai m ʔsou glæd tə hæv ði ɔpətjuːnəti əv ʔmitiŋ juː.

orəv meɪkiŋ ʔɔr ə/kweɪntəns.

ʔmistə [ʔ.....], ai bəliv.

CALLING ATTENTION.

You, ik'iskju:z ʃmiz, bət....
 You, —mistə ʋbraun,....
 You, —misiz ʋbraun,....
 You, —mis ʋbraun,....
 —mistə ʋbraun,....
 —misiz ʋbraun,....
 —mis ʋbraun,....
 —ai ʋsei,....
 ou, —ai ʋsei,....
 —luk ʋhia,....
 You, —bai ðə ʋwei,....
 nau, —dʒast luk ʋhia,....
 nau, —dʒast lɪn tə ʋɪs,....
 —dʒast lɪn tə ʋmi: ə mɪnɪt,....

WHAT TO SAY WHEN YOU ARE AT LOSS FOR AN
EXPRESSION.

ʋju: nou wɒt ai ʃmɪn.
 ai —kɑɪnt θɪŋk əv ði ɪgzækt wɜ:d, —bət ʋju: ʃnou.
 ə sɔ:t əv.....ʋju: ʃnou.
 nou ai —daʊnt kwait mɪn ʃðæt; —ai mɪn.....ʋju: ʃnou.
 ai ʋθɪŋk ju' ʌndəstænd wɒt ai ʃmɪn.
 ʋju: nou ðə sɔ:t əv θɪŋ ai ʃmɪn.
 —ai daʊnt kwait nou wɒt ju' ʌkɔ:l ɪt.
 —ɔ' —səmθɪŋ laɪk ʋðæt.
 —ənd.... —səmθɪŋ ə ʋðæt sɔ:t.
 —ɔ' sɒmθɪŋ ɔ'r ʌðə.
 —ɔ' wɒtevə ju' kɔ:l ɪt.
 —ðəʊz θɪŋz....ʋju: ʃnou.

HOW TO APOLOGIZE.

ai m \veri \sori.

—ai \beg ju: \paɪdn.

—ai \mast əpələdʒaɪz.

—ai \həup ju' I ik\skju:z mi'.

ai m —riəli \ɔ:fəli sori

it wəz —moust θɔ:tlis əv mi.

it wəz —riəli \kwaɪt anɪntənʃənl.

ai m əfreɪd ju' \mast əv θɔ:t mi veri \ru:nd.

ai m ə—freɪd ai mast əv ik\sprest maɪself bædli.

ai \riəli dɪdnt mɪn \ðæt əvɔ:ld.

it wəz —wan əv ðəuz θɪŋz ju' sei in ðə hɪt əv ðə \məʊmənt,
ənd ðæt ju' —sori fɔ: \vɔ:stəwədʒ.

WHAT TO SAY TO REASSURE PEOPLE.

\əu, \ðæt s ə'l\raɪt.

it s \kwaɪt ə'l\raɪt.

—dəʊnt wəri əbaʊt \ðæt.

—dəʊnt let \ðæt dɪstres ju'.

ai ə'fɔ: ju', it s —nəθɪŋ əvɔ:ld.

ðə z —nəʊ nɛd fɔ: ju' tə wəri in ðə \lɪst.

it —riəli ɪznt wəθ \mənʃnɪŋ.

it s \pə:fɪkəli ə'l\raɪt.

—dəʊnt θɪŋk enɪ mɔ:r əbaʊt it.

ai \kwaɪt əndə'stænd.

ai fəd əv dən \dʒʌst ðə seɪm θɪŋ in \ju: pleɪs.

HOW TO ASK FOR SOMETHING.

—gɪv mi' \ðæt plɪz.

—gɪv it tə \mi: plɪz.

ai fəd \waɪk tə hæv \ðæt.

kən —ai ʃhæy ðæt pliz?
 wil ju let mi ʃhæy wən?
 ai ɪwɪʃ ju d let mi hæv ʃðæt.
 kən —ju ʃspeə mi wən?
 kən —ai teɪk wən ʔwið mi?
 —meɪ ai ʃɑːsk ju fə wən?
 də ju —θɪŋk ju kəd let mi ʃhæy wən.
 hæv —ju gət wən ju kəd let mi ʃhæy.

All the above may be varied by using the forms suggested in "How to ask somebody to do something," see below, and "Asking permission to do something," p. 32.

HOW TO ASK SOMEBODY TO DO SOMETHING.

(*A Study in Intonation.*)

—kəm ʃhiə.
 —kəm ʃhiə.
 ɪkəm ʃhiə.
 —kəm ʔhiə.
 —kəm ʃhiə.
 —pliz kəm ʃhiə.
 —pliz kəm ʃhiə.
 ɪpliz kəm ʃhiə.
 —pliz kəm ʔhiə.
 —pliz kəm ʃhiə.
 —kəm ʃhiə pliz.
 —kəm ʃhiə pliz.
 ɪkəm ʃhiə pliz.
 —kəm ʔhiə pliz.
 —kəm ʃhiə pliz.
 —dzast kəm ʃhiə.
 —dzast kəm ʃhiə.
 —dzast kəm ʃhiə.

- \du: kam /hia.
 —du: kam /hia.
 \kam /hia, \du:
 —kam /hia, /wil ju?
 —kam /hia, /wil ju?
 —pliz kam /hia, /wil ju?
 —pliz kam /hia, /wil ju?
 —kam /hia pliz, /wil ju?
 —kam /hia pliz, /wil ju?
 \kam /hia pliz, /wil u?
 —dzast kam /hia, /wil ju?
 —dzast kam /hia, /wil ju?
 \du: kam /hia, /wil ju?
 —kam /hia, \wount ju?
 —kam /hia, \wount ju?
 \kam /hia, \wount ju.
 —pliz kam /hia, \wount ju?
 —pliz kam /hia, \wount ju?
 \pliz kam /hia, \wount ju.
 —kam /hia pliz, \wount ju?
 —kam /hia pliz, \wount ju?
 \kam /hia pliz, \wount ju?
 —dzast kam /hia, \wount ju?
 —dzast kam /hia, \wount ju?
 ju' /wil kam /hia, \wount ju?
 —ju: kam /hia!
 —dzast ju: kam /hia!
 —ju: dzast kam /hia!
 —ju: kam /hia, /wil ju?
 \ju: kam /hia.
 \ju: kam /hia, /wil ju?
 wil —ju: kam /hia?
 —wil ju' kam /hia?

ʔwɪl juː kɑm ʃhiə?
 wɪl juː ˈplɪz kɑm ʃhiə?
 wɪl ˈjuː kɑm ʃhiə plɪz?
 ʔwɪl juː kɑm ʃhiə plɪz?
 wɪl ˈjuː dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə?
 ˈwʊnt juː kɑm ʃhiə?
 wʊd ˈjuː dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə?
 ˈwʊd juː biː gud ənəf tə kɑm ʃhiə?
 ˈwʊd juː biː kaɪnd ənəf tə kɑm ʃhiə?
 wʊd ˈjuː maɪnd kɑmɪŋ ʃhiə?
 wʊd ˈjuː maɪnd dʒɑst kɑmɪŋ ʃhiə?
 juː ɪməɪt dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə.
 juː ɪməɪt dʒɑst kɑm ʃhiə.
 aɪ ˈwɒnt juː tə kɑm ʃhiə.
 aɪ ˈwɒnt juː dʒɑst tə kɑm ʃhiə.
 aɪ ʃd ˈlaɪk juː tə kɑm ʃhiə.
 aɪ ʃd ˈlaɪk juː dʒɑst tə kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈmaɪnd juː kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈmaɪnd juː kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈmaɪnd juː kɑm ʃhiə.

HOW TO ASK SOMEBODY NOT TO DO SOMETHING.

(A Study in Intonation.)

ˈdʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈdʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ʔdʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈdʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈplɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈplɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ʔplɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.
 ˈplɪz dʊnt kɑm ʃhiə.

- dount kam 'hia pliz.
 —dount kam 'hia pliz.
 \dount kam /hia pliz.
 —dount kam 'hia pliz.
 —dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?
 —dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?
 \dount kam /hia, \wil ju?
 —dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?
 —pliz dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?
 —pliz dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?
 \pliz dount kam /hia, \wil ju?
 —pliz dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?
 —dount kam 'hia pliz, \wil ju?
 —dount kam 'hia pliz, \wil ju?
 \dount kam /hia pliz, \wil ju?
 —dount kam 'hia, pliz, \wil ju?
 —dount ju: kam 'hia.
 —dount ju: kam 'hia.
 —dount ju: kam 'hia.
 —dount \ju: kam hia.
 —dount \ju: kam hia.
 —dount \ju: kam hia, \wil ju?
 —dount \ju: kam hia, \wil ju?
 ju: \wount kam /hia, \wil ju?
 wud —ju: bi: gud enaf not te kam 'hia?
 wud —ju: bi: kaind enaf not te kam 'hia?
 wud —ju: maind not kaminj /hia?
 ai —dount want ju: te kam 'hia.
 ai —dount want ju: te kam 'hia.
 ai fd —laik ju: not te kam 'hia.
 —maind ju: dount kam 'hia.
 —maind ju: dount kam 'hia.
 —maind ju: dount kam 'hia, \wil ju?

ASKING FOR INFORMATION.

—wot ʒiz it? —hu: ʒiz it? —wear ʒiz it? *etc.*
 kən —ju: tel mi wot it ʒiz?
 kud —ju: tel mi wot it ʒiz?
 wud —ju: maɪnd telɪŋ mi wot it ʒiz?
 ai ʃəd ʌlaɪk tə nou wot it ʒiz.
 —meɪ ai ɑ:sk wot it ʒiz?
 —maɪt ai ɑ:sk wot it ʒiz?
 ju: ʌmaɪt dʒast tel mi wot it ʒiz.
 kən —ju: gɪv mi eni aɪdɪə æz tə wot it ʒiz?
 kud —ju: *etc.*
 ai ʃəd ʌlaɪk tə hæv sam aɪdɪə æz tə wot it ʒiz.

ASKING PERMISSION TO DO SOMETHING.

—kən ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —kud ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —meɪ ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —maɪt ai ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —wɪl ju: əlau mi: tə ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —wud ju: əlau mi: tə ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —wɪl ju: let mi: ʃteɪk ðɪs?
 —wud ju: maɪnd ɪf ai ʃtʌk ðɪs?
 —də ju: maɪnd maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs?
 həv ju: —eni əb'dʒekʃn tə maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs?
 də —ju: sɪ eni əb'dʒekʃn tə maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs?
 ai —həʊp ju: daʊnt maɪnd maɪ ʃteɪkɪŋ ðɪs.
 ʌlet mi ʃteɪk ðɪs.
 ai ʃəd —laɪk tə ʃteɪk ðɪs ɪf ai meɪ.
 ɪf ju: daʊnt maɪnd.
 ɪf ju: ɪ əlau mi.
 ɪf ju: hævnt eni əb'dʒekʃn.
 ɪf ju: daʊnt sɪ: eni əb'dʒekʃn.

ai —kæn /teik ðis, /kaunt ai? or \kaunt ai?
 ai —mei /teik ðis, /meint ai? or \meint ai?
 ju' —dount maind if ai /teik ðis, /du: ju'? or \du: ju'?
 ðə z —nou əbdʒekʃn tə mai /teikɪŋ ðis, /ɪz ðə? or \ɪz ðə?
 ju' l —let mi' /teik ðis, /wount ju'? or \wount ju'?
 ai l /teik ðis if ai /mei.
if ju' dount maind, etc.

GIVING PERMISSION TO DO SOMETHING.

ju' kn /teik ðæt, —if ju' /laik.
 ju' mei /teik ðæt, —if ju' /laik.
 /teik it bai /ɔ:l ru:ɪnz.
 /teik it, /du:.
 —ai dount maind jɔ: /teikɪŋ it.
 —ai v nou əbdʒekʃn tə jɔ: /teikɪŋ it.
 —ai dount si: eni əbdʒekʃn tə jɔ: /teikɪŋ it.

ENQUIRIES AS TO THE NECESSITY OF DOING SOMETHING.

—mast ju' /du: it?
 —hæv ju' /ɡɒt tə du: it? or —hæv ju'.....
 —də ju' /hæv tə du: it?
 —həd ju' /ɡɒt tə du: it? or —həd ju'.....
 —did ju' /hæv tə du: it?
 /ɔ: ju' tə du: it?
 /wɜ: ju' tə du: it?
 —ə ju' /baʊnd tə du: it?
 —ə ju' ə/blaɪdʒd tə du: it?
 /nɪd ju' du: it?
 —ɪz ðər eni /nɪd (fɔ: ju') tə du: it?
 —ɪz ðər eni nɪ/ʒesəti (fɔ: ju') tə du: it?

'iz it 'nesisri (fɔ' ju') tə du' it?
 fɔ:t ju' tə du' it?
 . ʃʊd ju' du' it?
 'ə ju' sə'pəuzd tə du' it?

NON-NECESSITY OF DOING SOMETHING.

ai 'waɪdnt du' it.
 ai 'dəʊnt 'hæv tə du' it.
 ðeɪ 'dɪdnt 'hæv tə du' it.
 ai m 'nɒt ə'blaɪdʒd tə du' it.
 ðə z 'nəʊ nɪ'sesəri (fɔ' mi') tə du' it.
 ai m 'nɒt 'baʊnd tə du' it.
 ðə z 'nəʊ 'waɪd tə du' it.
 it 'ɪznt 'nesisri tə du' it.
 ai 'hævnt 'gɒt tə du' it.

HOW TO SAY YOU LIKE SOMETHING.

ai 'laɪk ðæt. ai 'laɪk duɪŋ ðæt.
 'ai 'du: laɪk it. 'ai 'du: laɪk duɪŋ ðæt.
 'ai ɪn'ʌdʒɪ ðæt sɔ:t əv θɪŋ 'wɒn ʃmatʃ.
 'ai 'læv ðæt sɔ:t əv θɪŋ. 'ai 'læv duɪŋ ðæt sɔ:t əv θɪŋ.
 'ɪt 'ɪz naɪs!
 'lʌvli, 'ɪznt it?
 it s 'ri:li 'wʌndəfʊl!
 ai 'dəʊnt θɪŋk ai v sɪm enɪθɪŋ ai laɪk əbetə.
 'ai v ɪndʒɪd ɪt 'wɒn ʃmatʃ!
 'ɪt s sɪmpli 'glɔ:riəs!
 it s 'veri naɪs ɪn'dɪd.
 'ai 'du: laɪk ðə lʊk əv ɪt!
 'ri:li, it s 'ɔ:lmu:st 'pɜ:fɪkt.

ai ˈwɪf ɪt wə ˈleɪn,
 ˈwɒt ə ˈlʌvli wən!
 ai ˈkaʊnt faɪnd ˈwɜːdz tuː ɪkspres haʊ maɪf ai laɪk ɪt!
 ɪt s ˈtuː ˈlʌvli fə ˈwɜːdz!

HOW TO SAY YOU DISLIKE SOMETHING.

ai ˈdaʊnt ˈlaɪk ɪt. ai ˈdaʊnt ˈlaɪk duːɪŋ ɪt.
 ˈai ˈdaʊnt laɪk ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.
 ˈai ˈdaʊnt laɪk duːɪŋ ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.
 ˈai ˈduː dɪsˈlaɪk ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.
 ˈai ˈduː dɪsˈlaɪk duːɪŋ ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.
 ˈai ˈheɪt ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ.
 ˈai θɪŋk ɪt s dɪˈtestəbl.
 ˈɪt ɪz naʊstɪ!
 ˈhɒrəbl, ˈɪznt ɪt?
 ɪt s ˈriːli ˈwɜːfl!
 ai ˈdaʊnt θɪŋk ai v evə sɪn enɪθɪŋ ai dɪsˈlaɪk ˈmʌʊ.
 ai ˈdaʊnt laɪk ɪt əˈtɔːl.
 ɪt s ˈsɪmpli əˈtraʊfəs!
 ˈai ˈkaʊnt ʌndəˈstænd haʊ piːpl laɪk ðæt sɔːt əv θɪŋ!
 ɪt s ˈtuː ˈɔːfl fə ˈwɜːdz!

HOW TO SAY YOU LIKE SOMEBODY.

ˈhiː z ə ˈveri naɪs felou (or mæn).
 ˈʃiː z ə ˈveri naɪs gæl (or wʊmən).
 hiː z ə ˈθərəli gud ˈfelou.
 ʃiː z ˈriːli ə ˈnaɪs gæl (or wʊmən).
 ə ˈmaʊst ˈʌfæmɪŋ pɜːsn.
 hiː z (or ʃiː z) ˈwʌn əv ðəʊz ˈveri naɪs piːpl.
 hiː z (or ʃiː z) ˈriːli ɪkˈsepʃnəli naɪs.

hi: z (or fi: z) ə 'moust ɪntrɪstɪŋ pɜ:sn.
 'wan əv ðəuz pi:pl ɛvri'bɒði laɪks.
 wan əv ðə 'naɪsɪst pi:pl ai ɪnu.
 'wan əv ðəuz pi:pl ju: kn ɪ'trɜ:st.

HOW TO SAY YOU DISLIKE SOMEBODY.

'ai kɑ:nt ɪbeə ðæt mæn.
 felou.wumən.gæ:l.
 'ai ɪdu: dɪslɑ:ɪk ðæt mæn. etc.
 'ai kɑ:nt ɪstænd ðæt mæn. etc.
 ə 'moust ʌn'pleznt sɔ:t əv pɜ:sn.
 'wan əv ðəuz ʌn'pleznt sɔ:t əv pi:pl.
 'wan əv ðəuz pi:pl ju: kn nəvə ɪ'trɜ:st.
 'ai ɪkɑ:nt sei ai laɪk ɪm. ...hə.

INTERRUPTING AND PROTESTING.

ɪnu ai ɪ'daʊnt! ɪnu ai m ɪ'not! etc.
 ɪnu, ai ɪ'daʊnt! ɪnu, ai m ɪ'not! etc.
 'nu ai ɪ'daʊnt! 'nu ai m ɪ'not! etc.
 ɪjes ai ɪdu:ɪ! ɪjes ai ɪæm! etc.
 ai ɪdu:ɪ! ai ɪæm! etc.
 ai ɪdu:ɪ! ai ɪæm! etc.
 'ai ɪ'daʊnt! 'ai m ɪ'not. etc.
 'ai ɪdu:ɪ! 'ai ɪæm. etc.
 ɪnu, ɪk'ɪskju:z ɪ'mɪɪ!
 ɪnu, ɪkɑ:m naʊl
 ɪnu, bət 'ai ɪseɪl
 ɪnu, ai ɪ'daʊnt mɪn ɪ'dæt!
 ɪnu, 'not ɪ'ɔ:təl!
 ɪjes bət 'ɪʊk ɪ'haɪə!

—ðæt s ɔ:l ven ɹwel, bæt, . .
 ɹou bæt aɪ. . .
 ɪkʌskju:z mu' ɪf aɪ ɪntəʁəpt ju, —bæt ..
 ɪpɑ:dn ɪnu:, —bæt. . .
 aɪ ɪbeg ju' ɪpɑ:dn, —bæt.
 ɪnou, aɪ ɪkaɪnt əlaʊ ju' tə seɪ ɪðæt!
 —aɪ dɪdnt seɪ enɪθɪŋ əv ðə ɹɔ:t!
 —aɪ prəʊtest!

EXPRESSIONS OF DISAGREEMENT.

(To each of the following sentences may be prefixed ɹwel, ɪnou, or wel ɪnou.)

aɪ daʊnt əʎgru: wɪð ju'.
 aɪ daʊnt kwaɪt əʎgru: wɪð ju'.
 aɪ daʊnt θɪŋk ju' ɹaɪt, ɪðeə.
 aɪ —rɪəɪ daʊnt ɹθɪŋk sou.
 —ðæt s weə aɪ dɪsəʎgru: wɪð ju'
 aɪ m ɪrɑ:ðə ɪŋklaɪnd tə ɪdaʊt ɪt.
 aɪ rɑ:ðə ɪdaʊt ɪðæt.
 aɪ —kaɪnt seɪ aɪ əʎgru: wɪð ju'.
 aɪ m əfreɪd ju' mɪsɪteɪkn ɪðeə.
 —ðæt s weə ju' meɪk ə mɪsɪteɪk.
 aɪ m ə—freɪd ðæt s weə wɪ' mæst əgru: tə ɹɪfə

EXPRESSIONS OF AGREEMENT.

(To each of the following sentences may be prefixed ɪjes.)

aɪ —kwaɪt əʎgru: wɪð ju'.
 —dʒast ɹsou.
 —kwaɪt ɹtru:.
 aɪ —θɪŋk ju: ɹaɪt.
 ju: —kwaɪt ɹaɪt ɪðeə
 ðæt s —dʒast wɪt aɪ θɪŋk

ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai v ɔɪlwɪz sed.θɔ:t.
 ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai v ɔɪlwɪz ʔsed.θɔ:t.
 ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai wəz ɡəʊɪŋ tə sei.
 ðæt s ʔdʒast wɒt ʔai wəz ɡəʊɪŋ tə ʔsei.
 ʔai θɪŋk sou.
 ðæts ʔmaɪ əpɪnjən, ʔtu:.
 ðə z ʔnou ʔdaʊt əbaʊt ɪt.

CONFESSIONS OF IGNORANCE.

ʔai ʔdəʊnt ʔnou.
 ʔai ʔriəli dəʊnt ʔnou.
 ʔai ʔdəʊnt kwaɪt ʔnou.
 ʔai ʔmʌst kʌnfes ʔai dəʊnt ʔnou.
 ʔʔai dəʊnt nou.
 ʔai m ə ʔfreɪd ʔai kʌmt ʔtel juʔ.
 ʔai ʔriəli kʌmt ʔtel juʔ.
 ʔai v ʔriəli ɡɒt nou ʔaɪdɪə.
 ʔai ʔhævnt ðə slætɪst ʔaɪdɪə.
 ʔai ʔriəl hævnt ðə feɪntɪst ʔaɪdɪə.
 ʔai ʔdəʊnt nou enɪθɪŋ ə ʔbaʊt ɪt.
 ʔai ʔdəʊnt nou enɪ nʊ: ðən ʔju: duʔ.
 ʔai m ʔkwaɪt ɪn ðə ʔdʌk əbaʊt ɪt.
 ʔai wəznt ə ʔweər ɒv ɪt.
 ʔai ʔdɪdnt nou ʔðæt.
 ðæt s ʔɪnju:z tə ʔmɪ:.

HOW TO SAY THAT SOMETHING ISN'T IMPORTANT.

ʔɪt dʌznt ʔmætə.
 ɪt ʔriəli dʌznt ʔmætə.
 ɪt ʔdʌznt mætə ɪn ðə ʔlɪst.
ɪn ðə ʔslætɪst.
 ɪt ʔriəli dʌznt mætə ə ʔtɔ:l.

neve maind.

neve maind əbaut ðæt.

ai dount maind in ðə list.

...in ðə slaitist.

ai riəli dount maind əvɔ:l.

dount trabl əbaut ðæt.

dount wari əbaut ðæt.

dount let ðæt wari ju'.

ai fudnt wari əbaut ðæt if ai wə ju'.

it meiks nou difrəns wɔ:tevə.

it riəli meiks nou difrəns əvɔ:l tə /mi:.

it riəli daznt meik ðə slaitist difrəns tə /mi:.

it daznt meik ə ɪskræp əv difrəns.

ai əʃɔ: ju', it s ɪpə:fikəli ələit.

SUGGESTIONS.

—ʃt ai oupn ðə /windəʊ?

—let ɪmɪt du: it.

ʃt wi: gou tə/gedə?

—let s tʃeɪnɪŋ ðə ɪsəbɪŋkɪt.

—dount let s tɔ:k əbaut it eni ɪmɔ:.

—hædnt ju' betə meik /heɪst?

ju' d betə maind wɔt ju' /seɪ.

wud ju' /laɪk mi: tə stɜ:t ət /wɒnz?

wud ju' laɪk tə /traɪ?

wud ju: keə fɔ: mi: tə kəm /waɪð ju'?

wud ju: keə tə du: it?

ai dount θɪŋk ju' d betə gou /nəʊ.

—wai nɒt təmɔ:rəʊ?

—wɔt əbaut mɪtɪŋ ɪm /hɪə?

—wɔt wud ju' seɪ tə /lɪvɪŋ ɪt ət preznt?

—dount let ə lɪtl θɪŋ laɪk ðæt wari ju'.

EXPRESSIONS OF CONSENT, PROMISE, ETC.

ʔai l teik it if ju' ʔaɪk.
 wi' l gou tə'morou if ju' hæv nou əb'dʒekʃn.
 ai ˈwəʊnt kəm 'tu: əli, ai ɪ'prɒmɪs ju'.
 __if jɔɪ ə gud ʃɔɪ, ju ʃl ɪ'hæv wən.
 ai ɪ'prɒmɪs ju' ʃaɪnt ʃluz baɪ it.
 __ai m kwait wɪlɪŋ tu ʌndə'teɪk it.
 ai ə'grɪ: tə 'vdu: it, ɔn ˈwən kən'veɪʃn.
 ˈwɪl ju' ə'grɪ: tu' it?
 wi' wə ˈkwait redi tu' ək'sept ʔi ɔfə.
 ai ˈprɒmɪs tə luk ʔaɪftər ɪm wɪl jɔɪ əweɪ.
 __ai daʊnt maɪnd ʔraɪtɪŋ tu ɪm.
 __wi ʃʊdn't maɪnd kamaɪŋ ə lɪtl ʔə:liə.

EXPRESSIONS OF HOPE, EXPECTATION, ETC.

__ai ʔhoup sou. or ai ɪ'houp sou.
 ai ɪ'houp nɒt.
 ai ɪ'houp jɔɪ ɪn'dʒɔɪɪŋ ʒeself.
 ai ɪ'houpt ai ʃd ɪsɪ: sʌmθɪŋ ɔv ju'.
 ai houps tə ɪsɪ: ɪm tə'morou.
 wə ˈju' houpiŋ tə get ə leɪə ʔæs ʔmɒmɪŋ?
 ai ˈhoup ɪ' wəʊnt bi ɪ'leɪt.
 ai ˈdu: ɪ'houp ɪt l bi ɔɪləɪt.
 ai sɪnˈsɪəli ɪ'houp sou.

DESIDERATION. (*Affirmative.*)

ai ˈwəʊnt ʋɔət wən.
 ai ʃd ˈlaɪk ʋɔət wən.
 ai ˈwɪʃ tə ʋɔət wən.
 ai ˈwəʊnt tə ɪsɪ: ɪt.

ai ʃd ˈlaɪk tə ˈsiː it.
 ai ˈwɪʃ tə ˈsiː it.
 ai m ˈæŋkʃəs tə ˈsiː it.
 ai ˈwɒnt juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai ʃd ˈlaɪk juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai ˈwɪʃ juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai m ˈæŋkʃəs fɔː juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.

DESIDERATION. (*Negative.*)

ai ˈdaʊnt wɒnt ˈðæt wən.
 ai ˈʃʊdnt laɪk ˈðæt wən.
 ai ˈdaʊnt wɪʃ fə ˈðæt wən.
 ai ˈʃʊdnt keɪ fə ˈðæt wən.
 ai ˈdaʊnt wɒnt tə ˈsiː it.
 ai ˈʃʊdnt laɪk tə ˈsiː it.
 ai ˈdaʊnt wɪʃ tə ˈsiː it.
 ai m ˈnɒt æŋkʃəs tə ˈsiː it.
 ai ˈʃʊdnt keɪ tə ˈsiː it.
 ai ˈdaʊnt wɒnt juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai ˈʃʊdnt laɪk juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai ˈdaʊnt wɪʃ juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai m ˈnɒt æŋkʃəs fɔː juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.
 ai ˈʃʊdnt keɪ fɔː juː tə ˈɡoʊ ðə.

DESIDERATION. (*Interrogative.*)

ˈdɜː juː wɒnt ˈðæt wən?
 ˈwʊd juː laɪk ˈðæt wən?
 ˈwʊd juː keɪ fə ˈðæt wən?
 ˈdɜː juː wɒnt tə ˈsiː it?
 ˈwʊd juː laɪk tə ˈsiː it?
 ˈwʊd juː keɪ tə ˈsiː it?

- ə ju' æŋkfəs tə /si: it?
 —də ju' wɒnt mi' tə /gou ðeə?
 —wud ju' laik mi' tə /gou ðeə?
 —wud ju' keə fɔ' mi' tə /gou ðeə?
 —ə ju' æŋkfəs fɔ' mi' tə /gou ðeə?

EXCLAMATORY DESIDERATION.

- ai \wɪʃ hi' d /kɑm (or /kɑm)!
 ai \du: wɪʃ ju' d /lɪsn (or /lɪsn)!
 ai \wɪʃ ju' d /ʌt ðæt /dɒs (or /dɒs)!
 (—ʃl ai /ʌt ðæt /dɒs?) \jes, ai \wɪʃ ju' /wud!
 ai \wɪʃ it wudnt /reɪn (or /reɪn)!
 ai \wɪʃt hi' d /steɪk it (or /steɪk it).
 ai \wɪʃ ai kəd spi:k əz wel əz /ju: du: (or /ju: du:)!
 hi \wɪʃɪz i' kəd bɪ /ʃiə (or /ʃiə).
 \nou, ai —kʌnt \du: it. ai —wɪʃ ai \kud!
 ai wɪʃt ai hədnt /gɔ:n!
 ai \wɪʃ ai /nju: (or /nju:)!
 ai —wɪʃ ai /nju:!
 ai —du: wɪʃ ai wə /ðeə!
 ai wɪʃ ai \həd tould ðɪm /nau!

INTENTION, DECISION, ETC.

Intention is generally expressed by the various forms set forth under the heading *Future Time*. In addition to these, we may note the following types of expression.

- ai mɪn tə /gou ðeə nekst \jeɪ.
 ai \mənt tə tel ju' ðæt \jestədi.
 ai —dɪdnt \mɪn tə spoɪl it.
 ai —dɪdnt mɪn ðæt fə /ju:, ai mənt it fə səmbədi \els.
 ai —dɪdnt mɪn ðɪm tə kɑm sou /ædi.

ai intend tə gou ðə nekst ʎəː.
 ai ˈdɪdnt intend ɪm tə kʌm sou ʎəːli.
 ai ˈhæd ði ɪnˈvɛnʃn əv gouɪŋ ðə ʎjestədi.
 ai ˈkʌnt disaɪd weðə tə gou ɔː ʎnot.
 ai v ˈmeɪd ʌp maɪ maɪnd tu əksept ʎðɪs wʌn.
 ai v ə ˈɡʊd ʎmaɪnd tə raɪt tuː ɪm tə ʎnaɪt.
 ai v ˈhaʊf ə ʎmaɪnd nɒt tə ʎtel juː.
 ai ˈfiːl ɪŋ ʎklaɪnd tə ʎɡou ðə.
 ai ˈfiːl rəːðər ɪŋ ʎklaɪnd nɒt tə duː ɪt ə ʎtɔːl.

OBLIGATION, NECESSITY, ETC., TO DO SOMETHING.

ai mʌs ʎɡou ʎnaʊ. ai ʎmʌst gou ʎnaʊ.
 ai v ɡɒt tə ʎɡou ʎnaʊ.
 ai hæv tə ʎɡou ðɛər ˈevri ʎdeɪ.
 ai hæd tə gou ðɛər evri ʎdeɪ ˌlʌst ʎwiːk.
 ai m tə ʎsɪ ɪm tə ʎmɒrɒʊ.
 ai ʎwɒz tə ʎsɪ ɪm ʎjestədi.
 hiː z ʎbaʊnd tə sɪː ɪt.
 ai m ə ʎblaɪdʒd tə duː ɪt.
 ai ɔːt tə ʎɡou ʎnaʊ. ai ʎɔːt tə ʎɡou ʎnaʊ.
 ai ʎʃʊd ʎɡou naʊ (ˌbaɪ ʎraɪts).
 ai m sə ʎpəʊzd tə gou ʎnaʊ.

OBLIGATION, NECESSITY, ETC., NOT TO DO SOMETHING.

ai mʌsnt ʎduː ʎðæt. ai mʌsnt ʎduː ʎðæt.
 ai m ʎnɒt tə duː ʎðæt. ai m nɒt tə ʎduː ʎðæt.
 ai ʎwɒznt tə duː ʎðæt. ai wɒznt tə ʎduː ʎðæt.
 juː ʎɔːɪnt tə duː ʎðæt.
 juː ʎʃʊdnt duː ʎðæt.
 ai m nɒt səpəʊzd tə ʎduː ʎðæt.
 ai m nɒt ə ʎlʌnd tə duː ʎðæt.

CERTAINTY.

ai fl ʌsɜ:tnli du' it.
 ai m ʌsɜ:tn tɔ du' it.
 ai m ʌsɜ: tɔ du' it.
 ai m ʌbaʊnd tɔ du' it.
 ai m ʌsɜ:tn ai fl du' it.
 ai m ʌsɜ: ai fl du' it.
 ai ʌnou ai fl du' it.
 it s ʌbəsɜljʊ: tli ʌsɜ:tn.
 ðə z ʌnou ʌdaut əbaʊt it.
 it ʌmɑst bi.
 it ʌkaʊnt bi ʌðəwaiz.
 ðər ə ʌnou tu: ə'piɪnjz əbaʊt it.
 it s ʌfækt.
 ju' mei teik it əz ən ʌbəsɜljʊ: ʌfækt.
 ðə z ʌnou ʌkwɛstjʊn əbaʊt it.

POSSIBILITY, PROBABILITY, ETC.

ʃpræps.
 præps ʌsou.
 præps i' ʌwɪl.
 ʃpræps, —præps ʌnot.
 ʌmeibi:
 hi' ʌmei bi: hi' ʌnei bi:
 hi' ʌmait bi: hi' ʌnait bi:
 ʌit s kwait ʌaɪkli. it s ʌkwait ʌaɪkli.
 ʃpɔsəbli.
 ʃprɔbəbli.
 it s kwait ʃpɔsəbli. it s ʌkwait ʃpɔsəbli.
 it s kwait ʃprɔbəbli. it s ʌkwait ʃprɔbəbli.

¹ or ʃuə.² or ʃuə.

hi' z prøbæbli ðhia.

—ai dea/sei.

—ai fudnt bi' sæ/praizd.

—ai fudnt bi' ætæl sæ/praizd.

IMPOSSIBILITY.

it s ʔkwait imʔposæbl

it s ʔæbsalju:tlɪ imʔposæbl.

it simpli ʔkænt bi'.

it ʔsimpli ʔkænt bi'.

it simpli ʔkudnt bi'.

it ʔsimpli ʔkudnt bi'.

ai ʔkænt ʔdu: it.

ai m ʔnot veibl tə du' it.

it ʔkænt bi' ʔdæn.

it ʔiznt ʔposæbl.

ðə z not ðə ʔfeintɪst pɔsə'bɪləti.

it s ʔaut əv ðə ʔkwestʃn.

ðæt s ʔɑ:skɪŋ tu: ʔmætʃ.

ai ʔkudnt ʔposæbli du' it.

IMPROBABILITY.

it s ʔmoust imʔprøbæbl

it s ʔmoust an-ðæklɪl

ai ʔhɑ:dlɪ θɪŋk it ʔposæbl.

præps i' iznt ðhia.

hi' mei not bi' ðhia.

hi' maɪt not bi' ðhia.

hi' ʔiznt laɪklɪ tə bi' ðhia.

hi' z ʔanlaɪklɪ tə bi' ðhia.

it —iznt laikli hi' z 'hia.
 it s —anlaikli hi' z 'hia.
 ai dæsel hi' iznt 'hia.
 it s pəsəbl i' iznt 'hia.
 hi' z prəbebl nɒt 'hia.

EXPRESSIONS OF OPINION, BELIEF, DISBELIEF, DOUBT, ETC.

—ai θɪŋk sou *or* ai 'θɪŋk sou.
 —ai dount θɪŋk sou *or* ai —dount 'θɪŋk sou.
 ai θɪŋk i' l kam tə'mɒrou *or* ai 'θɪŋk....
 ai —dount 'θɪŋk i' l kam tə'mɒrou.
 ai θɔ:t i' wəz 'hia.
 ai —didnt 'θɪŋk i' wəz hia.
 —ai bi'lɪv sou *or* ai bi'ʌlɪv sou.
 —ai dount bi'lɪv sou *or* ai —dount bi'ʌlɪv sou.
 ai bi'lɪv i' z kamɪŋ 'bæk.
 ai dount bi'lɪv i' z kamɪŋ 'bæk.
 —ai ik'spekt sou *or* ai ik'ʌspekt sou.
 —ai dount ik'spekt sou *or* ai —dount ik'ʌspekt sou.
 ai ik'spekt i' l kam tə'mɒrou.
 ðæt s dʒʌst wɒt ai ik'spektɪd i' d duː.
 ai hɔ:dlɪ ik'spektɪd i' d kam.
 —ai sə'pɒnz sou *or* ai sə'pɒnz sou.
 —ai dount sə'pɒnz sou *or* ai —dount sə'pɒnz sou.
 ai sə'pɒnz i' z tu: 'bɪzi.
 —ai dount sə'pɒnz ðə l bi' eni mɔ: trʌbl ʃnaʊ.
 —ai ʃænsi sou *or* ai 'ʃænsi sou.
 —ai dount ʃænsi sou *or* ai —dount 'ʃænsi sou.
 ai 'ʃænsi it s ɡəʊɪŋ tə 'reɪn.
 hi' 'wɔ:ðə ʃænsɪd ai wəz ɡəʊɪŋ tə 'steɪ.
 —ai dæsei it l be ɔ:l'traɪt.
 ai 'ɔ:dəʊt weðər i' l ʌkam ʃnaʊ.

DISBELIEF, INCREDULITY, ETC.

ai ʔdount bəʔliv it.
 ai ʔkaɪnt bəʔliv it.
 ʔit ʔkaɪnt biʔ truː.
 juʔ ʔriəli kaɪnt ikspekt miʔ tə bəʔliv ʔðæt.
 ai ʔhævnt eni ʔfeɪθ in it.
 ʔʃoʔliʔ juʔ dount θɪŋk ai m ɡoʊɪŋ tə bəʔliv ʔðæt!
 ai ʔdaʊt it.
 ai ʔveri maʔtʃ ʔdaʊt it.
 ʔai ʔdount θɪŋk sou.
 it s imʔpəʊəbəl fəʔ miʔ tə bəʔliv it.
 it s ʔməʊst anʔlaɪkli.
 ʔai m ʔʃɔːnʔ it iːznt ðə keɪs.

CONDITION, SUPPOSITION, ETC.

if ai ɡoʊ tə bed ʔə:li, ai ɡet ap ə:li ðə nekst ʔdeɪ.
 ənles ai ɡoʊ tə bed ʔə:li, ai dount ɡet ap ə:li ðə nekst ʔdeɪ.
 if ai ɡoʊ tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃl ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 ənles ai ɡoʊ tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃaɪnt ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 if ai went tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃəd ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 səpəʊzɪŋ ai went tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃəd ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 ənles ai went tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃudnt ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 if ai wə tə ɡoʊ tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃəd ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 səpəʊzɪŋ ai wə tə ɡoʊ tə bed ʔə:li, ai ʃəd ɡet ap ə:li təʔmərou.
 ʔhau wəd it biʔ if juʔ wə tə ʔraɪt tuʔ imʔ
 if juʔ ʃəd (hæpən tə) mɪst im təʔmərou, ʔwɪl ʔjuʔ tel im tə
 kʌm ən ʔsiː miʔ?
 if ai ʃəd (hæpən tə) faɪnd it ʃleɪtə, ʔai ʃəl let juʔ ʔhæv it.
 if juʔ d (biʔ ɡud ənʌf tə) ʃlend mi ðə buːk, ʔai d ʔrɪd it.
 əz lɔŋ əz juʔ duʔ it ʃsʌm taɪm, ʔai dount maɪnd ʔwen juʔ duʔ it.

¹ or ʔʃuəli.² or ʔʃuər.

TO ASK WHETHER SOMETHING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE
FUTURE.

ɲ ɲu: ʃteik it?	ɲʃamt ju: ʃteik it?
ɲ ɲu: bi ʃteikɪŋ it?	ɲʃamt ju: bi: ʃteikɪŋ it?
ə ɲu: ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	ɲʃamt ju: ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ə ɲu: ʃɡouɪŋ ðə təmɔrou?	ɲʃamt ju: ʃɡouɪŋ ðə təmɔrou?
ðə ɲu: stɑ:t təmɔrou?	ɲdɔunt ju: stɑ:t təmɔrou?
ə ɲu: dʒɑst ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	ɲʃamt ju: dʒɑst ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ɲ ɲu: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?	ɲʃamt ju: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?
ɲ ɲu: əv bi:n steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?	ɲʃamt ju: əv bi:n steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?
wɪl ɲi: ʃteik it?	ɲwɔunt i: ʃteik it?
wɪl ɲi: bi: ʃteikɪŋ it?	ɲwɔunt i: bi: ʃteikɪŋ it?
ɪz ɲi: ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	ɲɪznt i: ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ɪz ɲi: ɡouɪŋ ðə təmɔrou?	ɲɪznt i: ʃɡouɪŋ ðə təmɔrou?
dəz ɲi: stɑ:t təmɔrou?	ɲdɑznt i: stɑ:t təmɔrou?
ɪz ɲi: dʒɑst ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?	ɲɪznt i: dʒɑst ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it?
ɲwɪl i: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?	ɲwɔunt i: əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen?
ɲwɪl i: əv bi:n steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?	ɲwɔunt i: əv bi:n steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʃwi:kz?

TO STATE THAT SOMETHING WILL TAKE PLACE IN
THE FUTURE.

- aɪ ɲ ʃteik it.
 aɪ ɲ bi: ʃteikɪŋ it.
 aɪ ɪ ʃteik it.
 aɪ m ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it.
 aɪ m ʃɡouɪŋ ðə təmɔrou.
 aɪ ɲ stɑ:t təmɔrou.
 aɪ m ɲdʒɑst ɡouɪŋ tə ʃteik it.
 aɪ ɲ əv ʃteikn it baɪ ðen.

ai ʃl əv bɪn steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʔwɪks.
 hi: l ʔteɪk ɪt.
 hi: l bi: ʔteɪkɪŋ ɪt.
 hi: z goʊɪŋ tə ʔteɪk ɪt.
 hi: z ʔgoʊɪŋ ðeə təmɔ:rou.
 hi: —starts təmɔ:rou.
 hi: z —dʒast goʊɪŋ tə ʔteɪk ɪt.
 hi: l əv ʔteɪkɪn ɪt baɪ ʃðen.
 hi: l əv bɪn steɪŋ hiə fə θri: ʔwɪks.

TO STATE THAT SOMETHING WILL NOT TAKE PLACE
 IN THE FUTURE.

ai —ʃaʊnt ʔteɪk ɪt.
 ai —ʃaʊnt bi: ʔteɪkɪŋ ɪt.
 ai —wəʊnt ʔteɪk ɪt.
 ai m —not goʊɪŋ tə ʔteɪk ɪt.
 ai m —not ʔgoʊɪŋ ðeə təmɔ:rou.
 ai —dəʊnt ʔgoʊ ðeə təmɔ:rou.
 ai —ʃaʊnt əv ʔteɪkɪn ɪt baɪ ʃðen.
 hi: —wəʊnt ʔteɪk ɪt.
 hi: —wəʊnt bi: ʔteɪkɪŋ ɪt.
 hi: —lənt goʊɪŋ tə ʔteɪk ɪt.
 hi: —lənt ʔgoʊɪŋ ðeə təmɔ:rou.
 hi: —dʌznt ʔgoʊ ðeə təmɔ:rou.
 hi: —wəʊnt əv ʔteɪkɪn ɪt baɪ ʃðen.

EXPRESSING ANTERIOR DURATION.

—hau lɔŋ əv ju: bi:n ʔhiə?
 hæv —ju: bi:n hiə ʃlɔŋ?
 —hau lɔŋ əv ju: bi:n dʊrɪŋ ʃðet?
 aɪ ʔhɒp ju: hævnt bi:n weɪtɪŋ ʃlɔŋ.

ai v bi'n hie θri: \wizks.

—ai v bi'n hie kwait ə lɔŋ taim.

—ai v bi'n du'ɪŋ θis fə sam taim.

—ai v bi'n weitiŋ fɔ: ju' θri: \auəz.

—ai v bi'n weitiŋ fɔ: ju' sins wan ə'klɒk.

—ai v bi'n du'ɪŋ θis sɔ:t əv θɪŋ fə ðə lɔ:st θri: \wizks.

ai —hævnt si:n im fɔ: ə lɔŋ taim.

—it mast bi' kwait ə vʒ: sins ai sɔ: im lɔ:st.

—it \dɒz si:n ə lɔŋ taim sins ju' wə hie lɔ:st.

Part IV.

(A series of Tables by means of which many thousands of simple and current English sentences may be composed with the minimum of conscious effort.)

In these tables the possibilities of tone-variation are so great that it has been considered advisable to omit the specific tone-marks. The sign ['] generally indicates the syllables on which the "nucleus-tones" [ˌ, ː, ˈ, ˌ, ˈ, ˌ] should be placed.

TABLE 1A.

Useful selection of 250 verbs and verb-compounds which may be combined with any appropriate infinitives followed by any appropriate complements. A selection of these is given in Table 1B.

Tables 1A and 1B, therefore, when placed side by side, constitute a 2-column Substitution Table¹ producing nearly 20,000 everyday sentences.

Notes.

1. [tə] is replaced by [tu] when the following word begins with a vowel. *Ex.*—[ai wɒnt tə 'gou], but [ai wɒnt tu 'ɑːsk].
2. The sign [*] means that [r] is added when the following word begins with a vowel. *Ex.*—[ai d beta 'gou] but [ai d betaɹ 'ɑːsk].
3. Forms 27 to 36 are never followed by [biː]. *Ex.*—Such combinations as [ai duː biː hɪə] are not used.

¹ See my "100 Substitution Tables" by the same publisher.

4. Forms 113 to 132 are not generally followed by [gou] or [kam]. *Ex.*—Such combinations as [ai m gouij tə gou] are better avoided.

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. ai ʃl... | 27. ai 'du:... |
| 2. ai ʃəint... | 28. ai dəunt... |
| 3. ʃl ai... | 29. hi' 'daz... |
| 4. ʃl i'... | 30. hi' daznt... |
| 5. ai l... | 31. də ju'... |
| 6. ju' l... | 32. dəunt ju' |
| 7. hi' l... | (or dəuntʃu')... |
| 8. ai wəunt... | 33. ai 'did... |
| 9. ju' wəunt... | 34. ai didnt... |
| 10. hi' wəunt... | 35. did ju' |
| 11. wɪl ju'... | (or didʒu')... |
| 12. wɪl i'... | 36. didnt ju' |
| 13. wəunt ju' | (or didntʃu')... |
| (or wəuntʃu')... | 37. 'du:... |
| 14. wəunt i'... | 38. dəunt... |
| 15. ai ʃəd... | 39. 'dəunt 'ju: |
| 16. ai ʃədnt... | (or 'dəuntʃu:) |
| 17. ai d... | 40. ai kən (or ai kn)... |
| 18. ju' d... | 41. ai kə:nt... |
| 19. hi' d... | 42. kən ju' (or knju')... |
| 20. ai wudnt... | 43. kə:nt ju' (or kə:ntʃu')... |
| 21. ju' wudnt... | 44. ai kəd (or aikt)... |
| 22. hi' wudnt... | 45. ai kudnt... |
| 23. wud ju' | 46. kud ju' (or kədʒu')... |
| (or wudʒu')... | 47. kudnt ju' |
| 24. wud i'... | (or kudntʃu')... |
| 25. wudnt ju' | 48. ai mei... |
| (or wudntʃu')... | 49. ai mei nɒt |
| 26. wudnt i'... | (or ai meint)... |

50. ai mait...	71. ai m tə...
51. ai maitnt (or ai mait not)...	72. jə tə...
52. ai ms...	73. hi z tə...
53. ai masnt...	74. ai m not tə...
54. ai ɔ:t tə...	75. jə not tə...
55. ai ɔ:nt tə (or ai ɔ:ntə, or ai ɔ:t not tə)...	76. hi iznt tə (or hi z not tə)...
56. ɔ:t ju tə...	77. əm ai tə (or əm ai tə)...
57. ɔ:nt ju tə (or ɔ:ntfju tə)...	78. ɔ: ju tə (or ə ju tə...)
58. ai ni:nt...	79. iz i tə...
59. ni:nt ju'...	80. ai həv tə...
60. ai de:nt...	81. hi həz tə...
61. ai ju:st tə (or ai ju:stə)...	82. ai həvnt tə...
62. ai ju:st not tə (or ai ju:snt tə, or ai ju:sntə) ¹ ...	83. hi həznt tə...
63. ju:snt ju tə ² (or ju:st ju not tə ³)...	84. həv ju tə...
64. di:nt ju ju:s tə ³ ...	85. həvnt ju tə (or həvntfju tə)...
65. ai d betə*...	86. həz i tə...
66. ai d betə not...	87. həznt i tə...
67. hə:nt ju betə* (or hə:ntfju betə*)...	88. ai dount həv tə...
68. ai d rə:ðə*...	89. hi daznt həv tə...
69. ai d rə:ðə not...	90. də ju həv tə...
70. wu:nt ju rə:ðə* (or wu:ntfju rə:ðə*)...	91. dount ju həv tə (or dountfju həv tə)...
	92. dəz i həv tə...
	93. daznt i həv tə...
	94. ai v gɒt tə...
	95. hi z gɒt tə...
	96. ai həvnt gɒt tə...

¹[ai di:nt ju:s tə] is also extensively used.

²Each of these forms is considered by some speakers to be too pedantic.

³This form is considered by some speakers to be inelegant.

97. hi' hæznt got tə...
 98. hæv ju' got tə
 (or hæv ju' got tə)...
 99. hævnt ju' got tə
 (or hævntʃu' got tə)...
 100. hæz i' got tə
 (or hæz i' got tə)...
 101. hæznt i' got tə...
 102. ai hæd tə...
 103. ai hædnt tə...
 104. hæd ju' tə
 (or hæd ju' tə)...
 105. hædnt ju' tə
 (or hædntʃu' tə)...
 106. ai didnt hæv tə...
 107. did ju' hæv tə...
 108. didnt ju' hæv tə
 (or didntʃu' hæv tə)...
 109. ai d got tə...
 110. ai hædnt got tə...
 111. hæd ju' got tə
 (or hæd ju' got tə)
 112. hædnt ju' got tə
 (or hædntʃu' got tə)...
 113. ai m gouiŋ tə...
 114. jo' gouiŋ tə...
 115. hi' z gouiŋ tə...
 116. ai m nɒt gouiŋ tə...
 117. jo' nɒt gouiŋ tə...
 118. hi' iznt gouiŋ tə...
 119. ə ju' gouiŋ tə...
 120. ʌnt ju' gouiŋ tə
 (or ʌntʃu' gouiŋ tə)...
 121. iz i' gouiŋ tə...
 122. iznt i' gouiŋ tə...
 123. ai wəz gouiŋ tə...
 124. ju' wə gouiŋ tə...
 125. hi' wəz gouiŋ tə...
 126. ai wɒznt gouiŋ tə...
 127. ju' wɒnt gouiŋ tə...
 128. hi' wɒznt gouiŋ tə...
 129. wə ju' gouiŋ tə...
 130. wɒnt ju' gouiŋ tə
 (or wɒntʃu' gouiŋ tə)...
 131. wəz i' gouiŋ tə...
 132. wɒznt i' gouiŋ tə...
 133. ai fəd laik tə...
 134. ai fudnt laik tə...
 135. ai d laik tə...
 136. ai wudnt laik tə...
 137. ju' d laik tə...
 138. ju' wudnt laik tə...
 139. hi' d laik tə...
 140. hi' wudnt laik tə...
 141. wud ju' laik tə
 (or wudʒu' laik tə)...
 142. wudnt ju' laik tə...
 143. wud i' laik tə...
 144. wudnt i' laik tə...
 145. ai fudnt keə tə...
 146. wud ju' keə tə...
 147. wudnt ju' keə tə...
 148. ai v ə gud maind tə...
 149. ai v ə gud maind nɒt
 tə...
 150. ai wiʃ i' d...

151. ai wif i' wudnt...	180. ai m səpouzd nɔt tə...
152. ai wif ai kəd...	181. ai m əlaud tə...
153. ai wɔnt tə...	182. ai m nɔt əlaud tə...
154. ai dɔunt wɔnt tə...	183. ai m ɔst tə...
155. də ju' wɔnt tə...	184. ai m nɔt ɔst tə...
156. ai wɔntid tə...	185. ai m ɔst nɔt tə...
157. ai didnt wɔnt tə...	186. ai m laɪkli tə...
158. did ju' wɔnt tə...	187. ai m nɔt laɪkli tə...
159. ai hɒp tə...	188. ai m ʌnlaɪkli tə...
160. ai ikspekt tə...	189. ai m fɔː tə...
161. ai ikspektid tə...	190. ai m fɔː nɔt tə...
162. ai mi:n tə...	191. ai m baund tə...
163. ai mɛnt tə...	192. ai m nɔt baund tə...
164. ai fəget tə...	193. ai m baund nɔt tə...
165. ai fəɡɒt tə...	194. ai m eɪbl tə...
166. ai traɪ tə...	195. ai m nɔt eɪbl tə...
167. ai traɪd tə...	196. ai m təʊld tə...
168. ai bɪɡɪn tə...	197. ai m təʊld nɔt tə...
169. ai bɪɡæn tə...	198. ai m ɪn ə ˈhæri tə...
170. ai m bɪɡɪnɪŋ tə...	199. ɪt s nɛsɪsri (fə mi') tə ³ ...
171. ai wəz bɪɡɪnɪŋ tə...	200. ɪt ɪznt nɛsɪsri (fə mi') tə ³ ...
172. ai əɡri: tə...	201. ɪt s pɒsəbl (fə mi') tə ³ ...
173. ai əɡrɪd tə...	202. ɪt ɪznt pɒsəbl (fə mi') tə ³ ...
174. ai m əblaɪdʒd tə...	203. ɪt s ɪmpɒsəbl (fə mi') tə ³ ...
175. ai m nɔt əblaɪdʒd tə...	204. ɪt s dɪfɪklt (fə mi') tə ³ ...
176. ai m wɪlɪŋ tə...	205. ɪt s ɪzi (fə mi') tə ³ ...
177. ai m nɔt wɪlɪŋ tə...	
178. ai m səpouzd tə...	
179. ai m nɔt səpouzd tə...	

¹ or juə.

² *Alternative forms*: ai faɪnd ɪt nɛsɪsri tə, ai dɔunt faɪnd ɪt nɛsɪsri tə, etc.

³ {fə mi'} may in all cases be replaced by [fɔː mi'].

206. it s betə (fə mi') tə^a...
 207. it əd bi' betə (fə mi')
 tə...
 208. it əd bi' betə (fə mi')
 nɒt tə...
 209. it s rait (fə mi') tə...
 210. it iznt rait (fə mi') tə...
 211. it wɒdnt bi' rait (fə
 mi') tə...
 212. it s rɒŋ (fə mi') tə...
 213. it s ju:sfl (fə mi') tə^a...
 214. it s ju:slis (fə mi') tə^a...
 215. it s taim (fə mi') tə...
 216. ðə z nou nɪd (fə mi')
 tə...
 217. ai ɔ:sk im tə...
 218. ai dɒnt ɔ:sk im tə...
 219. ai ɔ:sk im nɒt tə...
 220. ai əlau im tə...
 221. ai dɒnt əlau im tə...
 222. ai tel im tə...
 223. ai dɒnt tel im tə...
 224. ai tel im nɒt tə...
 225. ai wɒnt im tə...
 226. ai dɒnt wɒnt im tə...
 227. ai laik im tə...
 228. ai fəd laik im tə...
 229. ai fudnt laik im tə...
 230. ai prɪfəɹ im tə...
 231. ai wɪf im tə...
 232. ai dɒnt wɪf im tə...
 233. ai get im tə...
 234. ai dɒnt keə (fɔ:r im)
 tə...
 235. ai let im...
 236. ai dɒnt let im...
 237. ai meɪk im...
 238. 'maɪnd ju'...
 239. 'maɪnd ju' dɒnt...
 240. teɪk keə nɒt tə...
 241. dɒnt fəget tə...
 242. du: traɪ tə...
 243. du: traɪ nɒt tə...
 244. ju' maɪt dʒast...
 245. let s...
 246. dɒnt let s...
 247. ai du: ðæt sou z tə...
 248. ai du: ðæt sou z nɒt tə...
 249. ai du: ðæt sou ðæt ai
 kən...
 250. ai kaʊnt əfɔ:d tə...

^a *Alternative forms:* ai faɪnd it nesɪsri tə, ai dɒnt faɪnd it nesɪsri tə, etc.

TABLE 1B.

Selection of 80 useful infinitives with appropriate complements. Any of these may be preceded by any of the 250 expressions given in Table 1A, and the resultant combination will always be grammatical and, in most cases, a real English sentence.

Note that most of the expressions contained in Table 1B may be used as imperatives, either exactly as they stand, prefixed by [plɪz] or [dʒʌst], or followed by [plɪz].

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. ...gou tə ðə 'steɪfn. | 23. ...'lʊk fɔː ðəm. |
| 2. ...kʌm 'hiə*. | 24. ...'θɪŋk əbaʊt ɪt. |
| 3. ...'teɪk ɪt. | 25. ...ʌndə'stænd ɪt. |
| 4. ...'weɪt fɔːr ɪt. | 26. ...'wɒnt ðəm. |
| 5. ...'steɪ ðə*. | 27. ...brɪŋ ɪt 'hiə*. |
| 6. ...raɪt ə 'leɪə*. | 28. ...'mɪt ɪm. |
| 7. ...rɪd ə 'bʊk. | 29. ...'send ɪt tuː ɪm. |
| 8. ...spɪk 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ. | 30. ...rɪ'membə ɪt. |
| 9. ...get 'ʌp. | 31. ...'ɑːnsə ɪt. |
| 10. ...bɪ 'hiə*. | 32. ...'ɑːsk fɔːr ɪt. |
| 11. ...dʊː ðə seɪm 'θɪŋ. | 33. ...ɑːsk ə 'kwɛstʃən. |
| 12. ...'gɪv ɪt tuː ɪm. | 34. ...faɪnd ə'nʌðə*. |
| 13. ...'lʊk ət ðəm. | 35. ...'lʊz wʌn ɒv ðəm. |
| 14. ...put ɪt 'hiə*. | 36. ...'fəʊ ɪt tuː ɪm. |
| 15. ...seɪ 'ðæt. | 37. ...'θæŋk ɪm fɔːr ɪt. |
| 16. ...'tel ɪm. | 38. ...bɪɡɪn ðɪ 'ʌðə*. |
| 17. ...'sɪt ɪt. | 39. ...hɪə ðə 'dɪfrəns. |
| 18. ...fəɡet 'evrɪθɪŋ. | 40. ...lɪv ɪt 'hiə*. |
| 19. ...'hæv wʌn. | 41. ...əʊpən ðə 'dɔːə*. |
| 20. ...'θɪŋk sɒv. | 42. .../ʌt ðə 'wɪndəʊ. |
| | 43. ...sɪt 'daʊn. |
| | 44. ...wɜːk ə'ləʊn. |

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45. .baɪ 'ðæt wən. | 64. ...tʃeɪndʒ ðə tu: 'bʊks. |
| 46. ...fɪl ðə 'dɪfrəns | 65. ...lənd ɪn tu: ə θɪn: |
| 47. .fɪnɪʃ ðə fə:st 'pɔ:t | ' mæʊ*. |
| 48. . 'help ɪn wɪð ɪt. | 66. .stɔ:t ət 'wʌns. |
| 49. lɜ:n ðə 'mʌkɪŋ | 67. . 'stɒp ðəm |
| 50. ..prɒ'naʊns ɪt prəpə:li. | 68. . 'həʊld ɪt ə mʌnɪt. |
| 51. . 'sel ɪn wən | 69. . 'lɪv ðeə* |
| 52. ..traɪ ɪt ə'geɪn. | 70. . 'tɔ:k tu: ɪm. |
| 53. . 'kɔ:l ɪm. | 71. 'breɪk ɪt. |
| 54. . 'kɔ:l ɒn ɪm. | 72. . 'beɪn ðəm. |
| 55. ɪks'pleɪn ɪt tu: ɪm. | 73. .kæt ɪt 'ɔ:f |
| 56. . 'fələʊ ɪm. | 74. 'wɔ:k ðeə*. |
| 57. . 'kɪp wən ɒv ðəm. | 75. 'tʃu:z ðəm |
| 58. ..'lɪn tu: ðəm | 76. ..'fetʃ ɪm wən |
| 59. meɪk ə mɪs'teɪk | 77. fɪl ɪt wɪð 'wɔ:tə* |
| 60. . 'peɪ fɔ: ðəm. | 78. . 'spəʊl ɪt. |
| 61. ...trænzleɪt ɪt ɪntu: 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ | 79. ...bɪ'liv ɪt |
| 62. ..'ju:z ðəm. | 80. . get ɪt 'dʌn. |
| 63. .ə'reɪndʒ ðə mætə* | |

TABLE 2A.

Useful selection of 104 verbs and verb-compounds which may be combined with any appropriate verb in the *-ing* form followed by any appropriate complements. A selection of these is given in Table 2B

Tables 2A and 2B, therefore, when placed side by side, constitute a 2-column Substitution Table producing over 7000 everyday sentences.

Notes.

1. The sign [*] means that [r] is added when the following word begins with a vowel.

2. Forms 1 to 20 are rarely or never followed by such verbs as [bi:], [si:], [hiə*], [nou], [ʌndəstænd], [faɪnd].

3. Verbs expressing the beginning, continuation and end of an action (e.g. *begin, start, go on, keep on, stop, finish*) rarely combine well with verbs of a similar nature (e.g. *ai begin beginnig it; ai go on stattig, etc.*).

1. ai m...	22. ai faunt bi'...
2. ai m not...	23. ju' l bi'...
3. ju'*	24. ju' wount bi'...
4. ju' not...	25. fael ju' bi'...
5. ə ju' (or a: ju')...	26. faunt ju bi' (or fauntfu bi')...
6. aunt ju' (or auntfu')...	27. ai faed bi'...
7. hi' z...	28. ai fudat bi'...
8. hi' iznt (or hi' z not)...	29. ju' d bi'...
9. iznt i'...	30. ju' wudnt bi'...
10. wi ə*	31. ai mei bi'...
11. wi ə not...	32. ai mei not bi'...
12. aunt wi...	33. ai ms bi'... (and other compounds of the verb <i>to be</i>).
13. ðe ə*	34. ai əvoid...
14. ðe ə not...	35. ai əvoidid...
15. aunt ðel...	36. ai put ɔf...
16. ai wəz...	37. ai gou ɔn¹...
17. ai wəznt...	38. ai went ɔn¹...
18. ju' wə*	39. ai ki:p...
19. ju' wənt...	
20. wənt ju' (or wəntfu')...	
21. ai fl bi'...	

¹ Avoid combining these with [gouɪn] and [kæmɪn].

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| 40. ai kept... | 70. ai heitid... |
| 41. ai kip on... | 71. ai ditest... |
| 42. ai kept on... | 72. ai ditestid... |
| 43. ai stop... | 73. ai indgi... |
| 44. ai stop... | 74. ai indgid... |
| 45. ai liv on... | 75. ai lav... |
| 46. ai left on... | 76. ai lavd... |
| 47. ai finif... | 77. ai prifo*... |
| 48. ai finift... | 78. ai prifid... |
| 49. ai giv ap... | 79. it iznt wəθ wail (mai)*... |
| 50. ai geiv ap... | 80. it wəznt wəθ wail
(mai)... |
| 51. ai dount maind... | 81. it s nou ju:s (mai)... |
| 52. ai didnt maind... | 82. it wəz nou ju:s (mai)... |
| 53. ai judnt maind... | 83. it iznt matf ju:s (mai)... |
| 54. wud ju' maind... | 84. it wəznt matf ju:s
(mai)... |
| 55. wud i' maind... | 85. it s nou gud (mai)... |
| 56. ai dount fænsi... | 86. it wəz nou gud (mai)... |
| 57. ai didnt fænsi... | 87. it iznt matf gud (mai)... |
| 58. ai kənt help... | 88. it wəznt matf gud
(mai)... |
| 59. ai kudnt help... | 89. ai kənt beə*... |
| 60. ai v dan... | 90. ikskjuz mai... |
| 61. ai stəit... | 91. ai m səpraizd ət jɔ'*... |
| 62. ai stəitid... | 92. ai wəndə ət jɔ'*... |
| 63. ai bigin... | 93. ai bigæn bai... |
| 64. ai bigæn... | 94. ai θæŋkt ðm fə*... |
| 65. ai laik... | 95. ai wəz priventid frəm... |
| 66. ai didnt laik... | 96. hi' pəsists in... |
| 67. ai dislaik... | |
| 68. ai dislaikt... | |
| 69. ai heit... | |

* In all these cases [mai] may be replaced by [jɔ'] and any other possessive words.

* [jɔ'], [mai], etc., may be replaced by any other possessive word.

97. ai dount laik ði aidia əv...	101. iz ðər eni əbdʒekʃn tə ⁴ mai...
98. ai didnt θɪŋk əv...	102. ai m ju:st tə ⁴ ...
99. fɪ z fənd əv...	103. ai m nɒt ju:st tə ⁴ ...
100. ai nɪləi ɒn jɔ: ³ ...	104. ai kʌnt get ju:st tə ⁴ ..

TABLE 2B.

Selection of 70 useful verbs in the *ing-form* with appropriate complements. Any of these may be preceded by any of the 104 verbs and verb compounds given in Table 2A, and the resultant combination will always be grammatical and, in most cases, a real English sentence.

1. ...gouɪŋ ðeə [*] .	16. ...teliŋ ɪm.
2. ...kʌmɪŋ 'hiə [*] .	17. ...sitiŋ ɪt.
3. ...teɪkiŋ ɪt.	18. ...getɪŋ ðəm.
4. ...weɪtiŋ fɔː ɪt.	19. ...lʊkiŋ fɔː ðəm.
5. ...steɪŋ ðeə.	20. ...θɪŋkiŋ əbaʊt ɪt.
6. ...raɪtiŋ ɪt.	21. ...brɪŋɪŋ ɪt 'hiə [*] .
7. ...rɪdiŋ ðəm.	22. ...mɪtiŋ ɪm.
8. ...spiːkiŋ 'ɪŋɡlɪʃ.	23. ...sendɪŋ ɪt tuː ɪm.
9. ...getɪŋ 'ʌp.	24. ...ɑːnsəriŋ ðəm.
10. ...biːɪŋ 'hiə [*] .	25. ...ɑːskiŋ 'kwɛstʃənz.
11. ...dʊːɪŋ ðə seɪm 'θɪŋ.	26. ...faɪndɪŋ wʌn.
12. ...gɪvɪŋ ɪt tuː ɪm.	27. ...lʊːzɪŋ ðəm.
13. ...lʊkiŋ ət ðəm.	28. ...fəʊɪŋ ðəm tuː ɪm.
14. ...putɪŋ ɪt 'hiə [*] .	29. ...θæŋkiŋ ɪm.
15. ...seɪɪŋ 'ðæt.	30. ...bɪ'gɪniŋ ɪt.

³[jɔː], [maɪ], etc., may be replaced by any other possessive word.

⁴[tə] is replaced by [tu] when the following word begins with a vowel.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 31. ...'hiəriŋ it. | 51. ...'peəriŋ fə ðəm |
| 32. ...liviŋ it 'hiə*. | 52. ...tranz'leitiŋ it. |
| 33. ...'əʊpniŋ ðəm. | 53. ...'ju:ziŋ ðəm. |
| 34. ...'ʃatiŋ ðəm. | 54. ...ə'reindəziŋ ðəm. |
| 35. ...sitiŋ 'daʊn. | 55. ...tʃeindəziŋ ðəm. |
| 36. ...'wɜ:kɪŋ æt it. | 56. ...'lendiŋ ðəm tu im. |
| 37. ...'baɪiŋ ðəm. | 57. ...sta:tiŋ əʊ 'æ:ʃi. |
| 38. ...'finiʃiŋ it. | 58. ...'stɒpiŋ ðəm. |
| 39. ...'helpiŋ im. | 59. ...'houldiŋ ðəm. |
| 40. ...'lə:niŋ ðəm. | 60. ...'liviŋ ðeə.* |
| 41. ...prənaʊnsiŋ it 'prɒpəli. | 61. ...'tɜ:kɪŋ tu im. |
| 42. ...'seliŋ ðəm. | 62. ...'breikiŋ it. |
| 43. ...'traɪiŋ it. | 63. ...'bɜ:niŋ ðəm. |
| 44. ...'kɔ:liŋ im. | 64. ...'kætiŋ it. |
| 45. ...'kɔ:liŋ ɒn im. | 65. ...'wɜ:kɪŋ ðeə.* |
| 46. ...ɪk'spleiniŋ it tu im. | 66. ...tʃu:ziŋ ðəm. |
| 47. ...'fələʊiŋ im. | 67. ...'fetʃiŋ it. |
| 48. ...'ki:pɪŋ ðəm. | 68. ...'filiŋ ðəm. |
| 49. ...'li:niŋ tu it. | 69. ...'spɔɪliŋ it. |
| 50. ...'meɪkiŋ it. | 70. ...getiŋ ðəm 'dan. |

